

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 203.—VOL. VIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1846.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE HOUSE OF CZARTORYSKI.

THE intelligence from Poland is brief and uncertain in its purport, and may be interpreted according to the hopes or fears of the reader; one section may suppose the movement has but begun, the other that it has ended—at least for the present. But while the result is wavering in that balance, from which, according to the event, it will come forth as a revolution accomplished or a rebellion suppressed, it may not be uninteresting to throw a glance upon that portion of its history immediately preceding the present age and century, and the part the House of Czartoryski, which is still regarded as the head of the Polish nation, has played in it.

The Princes of this line were in the last century the advocates of reforms and changes, which they proposed because they perceived the defects and abuses of the system that prevailed; and like all reformers who have by birth belonged to the predominating class, they were accused of being traitors to their "order," and have been subjected to much misrepresentation. In a wealthy, commercial, and constitutional country like England, when the Aristocracy deserts such men, they find support from the middle classes; but Poland had not then, has not now, any such mass of property and intelligence for a statesman to fall back upon; the Aristocracy were all in all, the bulk of the people nothing. So the Czartoryskis failed, and Poland fell; but the lesson of the past may perhaps prove instructive to the future.

This princely family is a branch of the Grand Ducal House of Lithuania, which gave to Poland the dynasty of the Jagellons. In

the sixteenth century, under Sigismund Augustus, the Czartoryskis bore a large part in the final union of Lithuania and Poland. From that period, their influence, wealth, and power increased; and, in the middle of the last century, they were strong enough to undertake the task of suppressing that anarchy, which not even Sobieski or Cassimer had succeeded in reducing. But it was too late: for sixty years the germ of death had lain in the heart of the nation; its political activity was that of delirium, and proved but the herald of the death that awaited its national independence.

The causes of this fall from a higher state, are tolerably evident. While powerful nations and kingdoms had risen around the Polish territory, who all, more or less, grounded their national existence upon national union—while Austria and Prussia rested their Governments in some degree on the foundation of a middle class, and Russia suddenly arose, a power rude but strong, as if hewed out of mere barbarism by the carpenter's axe of Peter the Great, while all around was moving forward, though in different directions—Poland and the Polish aristocracy lived on as they had always lived, thinking neither of national nor political union, engaged in personal feuds, Noble warring with Noble, in the fashion of the middle ages, which the rest of the world had long outgrown, claiming every licence for themselves, and keeping the bulk of the people in a state of serfdom, discussing questions, not with principles, but with sabres, and regarding all the elements of the strength of nations in the latter ages, Industry, Commerce, and Trade, with the true Seigneurial contempt of Lords, both of soil and men.

And yet, with all their errors and oppressions, endowed with many qualities that cannot but excite admiration, they cannot be placed on the same level as the Nobles of Russia, whom the Czar Peter compelled to assume the outside of civilisation, without eradicating their real innate barbarity. The Tartar Chief was lacquered over with a sort of "French polish," and, with the imitative facility of his race, could without much difficulty pass for a *talon rouge* of the Court of the Grand Monarque. But the Polish Nobility had a native, genuine, and, in many things, estimable character; they were intelligent, educated men, with a great history and fine literature, activity of mind, gallantry,—and they carried the love of individual liberty to its highest point. Some hundred thousand spurred and belted Nobles formed the nation, while the people remained as serfs bound to the soil, without rights or privileges; but even this, though a great evil and calamity, was not the immediate or the only cause of the downfall of the nation.

Among those Seigneurs themselves there was no union, no power of acting together as a whole, on a national question. All such matters degenerated into personal disputes: the Monarchy, being elective, perpetually added to the confusion of public affairs; and, as each Noble had the right of giving what was called a *liberum veto* in the election of the Sovereign, one of which prevented the choice, the difficulty of establishing any firm political power may be easily conceived. It was a Government held by an Aristocracy, which never settled into the strength and consistency that has sometimes been found in an Oligarchy; it was rather an Anarchy



ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—DRAWN BY TOPHAM

There's a spell in the name,
And a mirth in the day,
Makes the March winds as welcome
As flowers in May.

Sure the month of all months
Best suits Pat, by the powers,
Is March with its bluster,
Its sunshine and showers.

For as warm as March sunshine
The warm heart of Erin,
And her passions as wild
As the March wind's careerin'.

His caubeen gay with Shamrock,
His heart with a dram,
Pat "comes in like a lion,
Goes out like a lamb."

Nor to mirth and good fellowship
Sacred alone,
There are prayers breathing lowly
Round fount and by stone—

Where tradition has hallowed
The trace of the dead,
And the hard rock is worn
With devotional tread.

These prayers to St. Patrick
Low syllabled are,
For shelter from peril
Of dear ones afar.

And now, when the terror,
Ay, near and more near,
Of ever and famine
Is lowering drear—

On this eve of St. Patrick
Ben l, Erin, the knee,
That the hand of thy patron
Be stretched over thee!

And for those of thy children,
On alien earth,
Ie: a siber thought chasten
Their madness of mirth.

When the cup circles round,
Mid the laugh and the song,
Let them think of poor Erin,
Her woe and her wrong.

Nor a patriot only
For this night appear;
But keep his "St. Patrick"
Each day of the year.

of Nobles, a Government of a hundred thousand Sovereigns always at variance among themselves about the choice of a head, which was decided, at last, by the influence of Foreign Powers, always, be it observed, "guaranteeing" the "independence of Poland." This exterior influence was the root of all manner of evils—

—the direful spring
Of woes unnumbered.

The factions of Poland thenceforth became the tools of the surrounding Powers: it was at this juncture that the two Czartoryskis, the brothers Michael and Augustus—the first Grand Chancellor of Lithuania, the second a Russian Palatine—appeared as Political Reformers. They resolved to abolish the *liberum veto*—to make the Crown hereditary, and establish it in a national dynasty—to extend the Royal power, and diminish that of the Nobility—to give strength and independence to the administration of the laws—to diffuse education, and promote trade and industry among the people. Wiser ends no statesmen could attempt to attain, if they can only be accomplished by means supplied from within the nation itself. The Czartoryskis knew that from the old Aristocracy of Poland they would encounter the most determined opposition; foreign interference and foreign aid was the only alternative: Russia was a near neighbour—was ready to be a useful one; and in an evil hour, though with the best intentions, the wolf was called into the fold, and trusted with a part of the power of the shepherd. By their influence, their nephew, Stanislaus Poniatowski, a paramour of the Empress Catherine, was called to the throne: Russia supported him, thinking he would be a puppet in its hands; his uncles thought his utter incapacity might be turned to good account. The Polish Nobles rebelled against the handsome favourite of Catherine, and the Czartoryskis called in the fatal aid of a Russian army. For the first time, the Poles saw with hatred and evil forebodings their soil bristling with Russian bayonets; but the Czartoryskis were strong in their good purposes—their nephew was made King, and with his reign began those reforms which Poland received with reluctance, but whose wisdom was fully recognised twenty years later—when it was too late to profit by them.

Russia did not wish for such changes, and began to perceive that her puppet was being moved after a fashion she did not anticipate. She wished to use Poniatowski as a skeleton key, by which she might rob Poland of its independence; and the Czartoryskis attempted to turn him into a bolt that should repel foreign influence and domestic anarchy. Russia tried to excite the Polish Nobility to extreme measures against the Czartoryskis; but they were personally loved and respected, and the intrigue failed; and the Poles, taught something by experience, would, at last, have abolished the calamitous *liberum veto*, when Russia and Prussia joined their efforts, and the world gazed with astonishment on the consummation of that greatest of political crimes and national robberies—the first partition of Poland, in 1772.

After this, the Polish factions saw the necessity of uniting against foreign dominion; they gathered closer round the throne; the Reforms of the Czartoryskis began to count more adherents; till, at last, after a space of nineteen years, they were accomplished. On the 3rd of May, 1791, amid universal rejoicing, the new Constitution of Poland was proclaimed, grounded upon the establishment of an hereditary crown, the abolition of the *veto*, and the gradual emancipation of the serfs. But it was too late; Russia opposed the change; the second partition took place; war broke out, and ended, as every one knows, with the taking of Warsaw, Kosciuszko, covered with wounds, falling into the hands of the Russians, with the prophetic exclamation, "*Finis Polonia!*" At this point begins the later and most gloomy chapter of Polish history, in the events of which Prince Adam Czartoryski, son of Augustus, one of the celebrated brothers, has borne a conspicuous part; but all efforts have failed; Czartoryski partakes the destiny of his people; and, stripped of the almost boundless wealth of his family by confiscation, wears the shadow of a crown as King of a Nation of Exiles!

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARISIANA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

The visit of Her Majesty Queen Victoria to Paris is the topic of conversation of every *réunion* in Paris, the contradiction and mystery which attends it having plucked the curiosity of our *beau monde*. One of Her Majesty's Ministers in London told the Comte de —, whom I saw last night, that they had received no sort of notice on the subject; Lord Cowley, in Paris, and the Comte de Ste. Aulaire, in London, the representatives of the respective Courts, deny the existence of any such intention on the part of Her Majesty for the present year. Still, in spite of this diplomatic reserve, is the Queen Victoria's visit spoken of by the highest personages in Paris, and by the courtiers and the diplomatic body as being firmly resolved upon. To maintain this belief, they refer to the daily doings of Louis Philippe. His Majesty's sole recreation and real delight is driving from Paris to the Palace of the Grand Trianon, which has been, for three months back, in most active preparation for the Queen.

M. Fraiso, of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, and two other first-rate upholsterers and all their men, have engaged and are working in emulation to render the Grand Trianon once more a still more fairly abode than in the days of the *Grand Monarque*. The King's habitual economy has totally disappeared as regards the works in hand. A friend who overheard what passed, tells me that it was but four days since that visiting a small room of this boudoir-palace, where, in silk tissue alone, 22,000 francs have been expended, he expressed great dissatisfaction at its want of magnificence; and in the adjoining room an illustrious lady having expressed astonishment at her prodigality manifested in the furniture, he observed that they were mere trifles brought from the *Garde Meuble* of the Crown, when, in fact, they have been made within two months, and admired whilst in the process of being manufactured by all the gobemouchees of Paris.

Under the direction of the King all the choicest works of art, adapted to the locality, are being brought to Trianon; Watteaus, Greusses, Bouchers, the chefs-d'œuvre of Benvenuto Cellini, the marvels of Sevres, and of the *petit D'Angoulême*, &c., are hourly arriving, with regular processions of covered vans. The King told one of his aides-de-camp he hoped to manage to bring her Majesty into the capital through the Barrière de l'Etoile and the Champs Elysées; there would her Majesty meet the advanced guard of an army consisting of 40,000 National Guards, and 30,000 of the garrison of Paris; there would be assembled the twelve Mayors of Paris, with the Préfet at their head, and all the great functionaries of France in Paris at the time. A fête, with an illumination of the whole Versailles Palace, within and without—a stag-hunt, by torchlight in the beautiful Forest of Fontainebleau!—such are the subjects of the King's present dreams. Will they be realised? They cause no astonishment to those who know the triple connection which Louis Philippe has established, through the House of Coburg, with the young Sovereign of England: this has been one of the greatest triumphs of his policy—not only in a personal and dynastic point of view. It has restored him to a place within the pale of the great family of European Sovereigns, who had excluded him; and it has ensured him the most efficient support in the policy of his Government, and the closest alliance.

FRANCE.

The principal domestic matters referred to in the Paris journals are the motion of M. de Remusat in the Chamber of Deputies for limiting the number of placements in that house, and the appointment of the committee to report on the proposition of M. de St. Priest for the conversion of the Five per Cents.

In the Chamber of Deputies, a day or two ago, M. de la Rochejaquelein put some questions as to the policy that would be pursued by the French Government in regard to the Polish insurrection.—M. Guizot said that, as far as his information went, he had reason to believe that the atrocities of which the Russian and Austrian Governments were accused were without foundation. The conduct of the peasantry could be accounted for upon other grounds. Since Poland had been subjected to the dominion of the three Powers, much had been done to improve the condition of the peasantry, and the consequence was that

the peasantry had not only refused to join in the insurrection, but were most active supporters of the present authorities. Their improved condition was the real secret of the conduct of the peasantry, and not the employment by the Governments of the odious means alleged. With regard to the conduct to be pursued by the French Government under the circumstances, M. Guizot stated that the policy of non-intervention had been wisely adopted in 1830, and he saw no good reason why it should be changed now. This policy imposed two duties towards the unfortunate Poles—not to hold out to them any illusory or false hopes, and to render them any relief compatible with the interests of France and the law of nations. What would be the feelings of the Chamber, were it to learn that Abd-el-Kader was receiving assistance from a foreign Power? Was there any one in that assembly but would feel that the interests of France were thwarted by such a proceeding? He begged the Chamber not to lose sight of those facts, and of the position in which they placed the Government. He was anxious that those who claimed and obtained the hospitality of France should find so good a rule for their conduct. France wished to be a place of refuge for misfortune, but not a resort for conspirators. (Applaudment from the centre.)—M. de Mornay expressed his approbation of what had fallen from the Hon. Minister. He was happy that the French nation and the Government were unanimous in their opinion as to the attempts which had been thus brought before the Chamber.—The Marquis de Castellane admitted that Prussia had endeavoured to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry, but denied that Austria had done so. The policy of Austria had always been to create a division and jealousy between the landowners and the peasantry. He declared that the massacre of the nobility and clergy by the peasantry, at the instigation of the Government, was confirmed by public and private accounts received from the seat of insurrection.—M. Odillon Barrot expressed a hope for the ultimate triumph of the cause of Polish nationality, and, after a few words from M. Mauguin, the subject dropped.

The papers give, from the *Akhbar* of the 10th inst., the following account of more razzias in Algeria:—"It was stated here yesterday evening that Abd-el-Kader had quitted Kabylia as soon as he heard of the approach of the troops under the Governor-General. According to information which we consider well founded, the small number of tribes who declared for him in the two assemblies which took place at Bordj-el-Boghli, had compelled him to withdraw, and he is then said to have attempted to enter into arrangements with the Governor-General, and to have addressed two letters to him, to which no reply was made. Such is the report that has reached us; but, on the other hand, we think it right to mention the version that is given by the partisans of Abd-el-Kader of his precipitate retreat. According to them, he had come to a perfect understanding with the Kabyles; and, whilst they are opposing resistance to the French troops, he will personally revive the insurrection in the southern and western provinces. According to the latest accounts, Marshal Bugeaud was, on the 8th, near the Bridge of Beni-Hini. Colonel Pellissier, who had recently arrived with his column at Boghar, was to form a junction with him. The accounts from the west are very good. General Cavaignac had made a razzia, and took 7000 head of cattle. One of the French prisoners who has had the good fortune to make his escape from the deira of Abd-el-Kader has furnished some information as to the condition of his companions in captivity. They are in good spirits, but are fatigued by the long marches that they undergo. Those who remain in the rear from weakness or sickness are executed by order of Bon Hamed. Six of our poor fellows have been already thus massacred by this ferocious Kabyle. We learn from Tenes that, on the 27th ult., Lieut.-Colonel Canibert executed a razzia, in which the enemy had 60 killed, and we had only one man wounded; but, subsequently, 30 of our soldiers were attacked in a difficult pass and severely wounded by the stones which were thrown down upon them. We had two horses killed in this affair."

The *National* publishes a variety of extracts from the German journals relative to the insurrection, all of which would lead to the belief that the insurrection, although, for the present, suppressed, was far from being definitively subdued, and that serious events were on the eve of taking place.

BELGIUM.

Letters from Brussels assert that M. Rogier has been entrusted with the formation of a Ministry. The *Courrier Belge* characterises the task as an authority to "form a homogeneous Cabinet, such as he has been requiring for these five years."

It is believed that M. Rogier does not make the dissolution of the Chambers a condition of the formation of the new Cabinet.

SPAIN.

Our letters from Madrid bring us an account of the resignation of the Spanish Cabinet. All the Ministers resigned upon the 12th. The pretext, we can hardly call it the cause, was the project of law relating to the liberty of the press. While discord was notoriously pervading their Councils, while the funds were falling and the people clamorous, the Queen-Mother was eagerly watching an opportunity for the restoration of Narvaez—that opportunity was afforded in some way, it appears, through the proposed law relating to the liberty of the press, and the Miraflores Administration is at an end.

According to another version, General Narvaez had actually been entrusted by the Queen with the charge of forming a new Cabinet.

SYRIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Aleppo, 19th January, 1846. We had in Aleppo, about ten o'clock, on the night of Thursday, the 8th inst., one of the smartest shocks of an earthquake that has been felt here for a long while. It was preceded by a rushing sound like wind, which was immediately followed up by a shock of five or six seconds duration, although, to the excited imagination it appeared much longer. The sensation of the shock itself is precisely the same as when at sea a heavy wave strikes the ship's side, and gives a momentary quivering motion to the woodwork and furniture, though, of course, the association and recollection of frightful effects from similar causes render its occurrence infinitely more startling. No injury, I am happy to say, resulted to persons or property from the shock in question, with exception only, so far as I am able to learn, of the demolition of a single garden wall, which had long been in a very crazy and unstable condition. Fortunately, no one was near the spot at the time.

Aleppo has ever been subject, at intervals, to earthquakes, greater or less; but none of any importance has occurred since the memorable one of 1822, which laid more than half this fine city in ruins. Since that event, as from time immemorial, the occasional occurrence of a slight shock has startled the Aleppines for a moment from their propriety; but the affair is forgotten in an hour or two, and the tides of business and pleasure roll merrily on as if nothing had happened to disturb their equality. Nor would it perhaps be altogether fair to censure the inhabitants for this philosophic submission to the guidance of Allah and their good stars to protect them from danger, as in this respect they are no worse off than their neighbours, notwithstanding the bugbear that even intelligent and well-educated individuals have been accustomed to make of the earthquakes in this quarter, totally overlooking the fact that the perfect security of Aleppo from those dreadful fires, plagues, and other calamities which so frequently ravage and depopulate our eastern cities, much more than counterbalance the risk of earthquakes or any such distant contingency. So much so, indeed, that if we take into consideration all the many other evils from which we are here exempt, and to which our sister cities are subject, we shall arrive at the conclusion that Aleppo, even with its earthquakes, so far from being more dangerous than its fellows, affords a greater security to life and property than Smyrna, Constantinople, or, in fact, any of the great mercantile cities of the Levant; while again, the glorious climate, the cheapness of living, the perfect freedom of conscience and of conduct, together with the politeness and urbanity of the inhabitants—which have long been proverbial, as contrasted with the uncompromising bigotry of the Damascenes and other Syrians—all combine to render Aleppo one of the most agreeable residences in the Ottoman dominions.

Last accounts from Beyrout bring little that is new or interesting. The recall of his Excellency Vighi Pacha to Constantinople furnished the principal topic of conversation when the post left, though as yet no satisfactory reason has been assigned to call for or justify the measure. His Excellency Chamli Pacha has been nominated to succeed him in the Government. The mountains still continue quiet, but so little authenticated information is obtainable here that it is impossible to hazard even a conjecture as to the duration of tranquillity.

THE UNITED STATES.

The *Cambria* has arrived at Liverpool, with New York papers to the 28th of February.

Prince Joseph Bonaparte and attendants came passengers in the *Cambria*. The Oregon question is, of course, the great topic upon which the papers treat. The Senate has been engaged in a very interesting debate upon it, which had been adjourned till the 2nd inst. Mr. Colquitt had proposed a notice similar to that agreed to in the House of Representatives. The terms of it are these:—"That notice be given, in terms of the treaty, for abrogating the convention made between Great Britain and the United States on the 20th of October, 1818, and continued by the convention of 1827, immediately after the close of the present session of Congress, unless the President, in his discretion, shall consider it expedient to defer it to a later period."

"Sec. 2. And be it further resolved, That it is earnestly desired that the long-standing controversy respecting limits in the Oregon territory be speedily settled by negotiation and compromise, in order to tranquillize the public mind, and to preserve the friendly relations of the two countries."

It was upon these resolutions that the debate was adjourned. Some rather important remarks were made during the debate.—Mr. Webster, after alluding to the importance of an expression of opinion on this subject by the Senate, in reference to the interests of the business community, which were suffering by the state of suspense, inquired whether the senator from Kentucky (Mr. Crittenden) had determined to accept the proposition of the senator from Georgia (Mr. Colquitt)?—Mr. Crittenden had determined, he said, to accept the point alone; and he would accept the latter with some qualification.—Mr. Webster did not differ a hair's breadth in opinion from the honourable senator from Kentucky as to the propriety of the course that he proposed. He went on to say that the exercise of the treaty right to give the notice was no just cause of offence, but the circumstances attending it were to be considered. The House accompanied the naked notice with a proposition qualifying it. Some such qualification ought to be adopted. It seemed to be the sense of the Senate that some qualification ought to be adopted. It was now desirable that we should know the opinion of the Executive Government as to the effect and use of this notice. The President did not expect war; but how did he propose to escape it? The question must be settled; and if so, by negotiation. But what is to be the basis of the negotiation? What were to be the terms? All that we have from the Government was, that they claimed the whole of Oregon or none. He could not understand the position of the Government. It would not treat for anything less than the whole of Oregon, but propose negotiation. Did they expect, by negotiation, to persuade Great Britain to give up the whole of Oregon? He

wished success to the project. There seemed to be a gross inconsistency in the positions of the Government. If they did not intend to compromise, the result often predicted by the senator from Michigan must happen. Mr. Webster, in the course of his remarks, said that a majority of the Senate would vote for the two propositions of Mr. Colquitt.—Mr. Mangum here said two-thirds will vote for it.—Mr. Calhoun said it was now evident, if not before, that the point in controversy was, whether this question should be settled by arms, or by negotiation and compromise. It was the most important question that had ever come before the American people since the revolution.

In the Washington correspondence of the *New York Herald*, it is stated that Mr. Pakenham submitted his ultimatum to the consideration of the American Government on the evening of the 26th of February, and that a Cabinet was immediately held to deliberate upon that definitive proposal. This statement, we believe, is erroneous. It is equally false that "Mr. Crampton brought out instructions to Mr. Pakenham to re-open negotiations by an offer of the 49th parallel, the whole of Vancouver's Island, and the navigation of the Columbia for twenty years." These statements are, however, made by certain organs of public opinion in the United States with such an air of confidence, that we are not surprised that some of our contemporaries in this country should have been imposed upon by them, in spite of the manifest absurdity of the terms suggested. The correspondent of the *New York Herald* even affects to know what the nature of the British Minister's proposition was, although unwonted scruples deter him from revealing it. The fact is that no such proposition could have been made at all, especially pending the debate on the resolutions which was then actually going on in the Senate of the United States.

From the Richmond (Virginia) papers we learn that a sanguinary duel, one of the kind peculiar to America, had been fought between two newspaper editors in that city, Mr. Robert Pleasants, of the *Richmond Whig*, and Mr. William Ritchie, of the *Enquirer*, in which it is said the former was killed. They fired four rounds each, with pistols, and then closed up to each other with bowie knives. Mr. Ritchie received three cuts—one in the mouth, one in the arm, and one in the breast. Mr. Pleasants received a cut across the abdomen which has caused his death.

The steamer *Saladin*, from Nashville, had come into collision with the steamer *Congress* on the 23d ult., by which thirty persons were either killed or drowned.

MEXICO.

The news from Mexico is important. It is stated that the Government of Parades has refused to acknowledge or receive Mr. Sidel, the American Minister to Mexico. On his refusal being known, Mr. Sidel asked for his passports. This was refused. He then insisted on being allowed an escort to Vera Cruz, which, it appears, was granted. In a short time, it may be expected that the United States, having failed entirely in its mission to Mexico, will have to resort to some other alternative.

It is also stated, but on less competent authority, that the Mexican Government have organised an army of considerable force, to proceed to the Ilo Grande. The rumours, hitherto, relative to a counter-revolution, by Arista, are now contradicted altogether. It seems doubtful, however, whether this new expedition upon Texas is merely a paper expedition or not.

NEW ZEALAND.

Accounts have been received from New Zealand, to the 22nd of November inclusive, which are of considerable importance. The recall of Captain Fitzroy had been received a few days before, and the arrival of the new governor was simultaneous. Heki had rejected the terms proposed by Captain Fitzroy; and Governor Grey, being apprised of this fact, on his arrival at Auckland, expressed his determination to proceed forthwith to the Bay of Islands. Part of the troops that had been ordered from Sydney had arrived, and the remainder were hourly expected, at the latest date from Auckland. The whole force of infantry then at the disposal of the Governor would amount to 1100 men, with 12 guns, some of which are howitzers, and some mortars have also been forwarded from Sydney. In addition to the land force, there were five ships of war—namely, the *Osprey*, *Racehorse*, *Hazard*, *North Star*, and a fifth not named. No doubt was entertained but the means were sufficient to bring Heki to his senses; and his subjection, it was anticipated, would have a salutary influence on the other tribes that had manifested symptoms of hostility. Considerable ebullition of feeling was manifested at Nelson, on the recall of Captain Fitzroy being announced. The next accounts will naturally be looked for with much interest, as they will, no doubt, be decisive of the fate of Heki and his tribe.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House sat only for about half an hour, and nothing worth notice occurred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

NEW MEMBERS.—The Hon. S. T. CARNEGIE, the newly-elected member for Stafford, and Mr. R. NEVILLE, just re-elected for Windsor, took the oaths and their seats.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.—Lord J. RUSSELL postponed the motion of which he had given notice upon the subject of Ireland until after Easter. This intimation created some sensation in the House.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Upon the order of the day being read for going into Committee on the Customs Importation Bill, a desultory conversation arose upon the Bill for establishing Fever Hospitals in Ireland, and the state of Ireland generally.

The House proceeded with the consideration of the Tariff.

On the proposition that "Hops, the cwt. £2 5s." stand part of the bill, Mr. PLUMPTRE moved its omission from the Tariff, contending that the removal of the customs duties on hops would not in the least benefit the consumer, while it would ruin the grower.

Sir R. PEEL said, the same argument was urged when Government reduced the duty from £8 10s. to £4 10s., and yet, under the diminished duty, only two cwt. had been imported, and the duty paid was less than £10. He thought the expense of carriage from Belgium and the United States was a sufficient protection, in addition to the protective duty of £2 5s.

After some discussion, the House divided, and the proposition of the Government was carried by a majority of 91 to 44.

On the article Silk,

Mr. G. BANKES moved as an amendment that the whole article be expunged from the resolution. He contended that great permanent injury had been inflicted on the silk manufacturers of this country by the experiments made in 1824 and 1826, and urged the criminality of still further reducing the protection which was absolutely necessary for the existence of this manufacture. He quoted evidence taken before a Committee of the House to prove that since Free-Trade principles had been applied to the silk trade, the number of manufacturers had decreased, and the wages of the weavers had been reduced fully one-half.

Mr. W. ELLIS supported the Ministerial proposal. He recommended large capitalists to go into the silk trade, employ scientific men in the business, and beat the world.

Mr. BROCKLEHURST strongly deprecated any further reduction of the duty upon silk, and referred to a petition from Macclesfield, from a large body of persons connected with the trade. The petitioners stated they listened with surprise and sorrow to the announcement that the changes made in the duties on silk in 1824, were regarded by the Government as a successful measure. It was not so. The misery caused by the changes of that year were extreme, and would not be forgotten. Upwards of 1000 persons had been left to starve in Macclesfield, and many had been fed day by day from a public kitchen, supported by the charity of residents in London and other places. The petition also stated that the silk weavers of that town had not emerged from the condition of ruin into which they had been plunged; that their wages had been reduced one-half; and from that low amount they had not yet recovered.

Lord G. BENTINCK said that St. Etienne, in France, had flourished at the expense of Coventry, many branches of the trade having been abandoned in Coventry since the former reductions of the protective duty. The true way of ascertaining the prosperity of any trade was by the wages paid, and the employment given to the operatives; and, adopting this criterion, they had before them the fact that, since 1826, the wages of the Coventry ribbon weavers had been reduced 20 per cent. The noble Lord referred to the case of the dressmakers who would be thrown out of employment, and driven to ruin by this measure, and implored the House to pause before it adopted a course calculated to lead to such fearful results.

Sir R. PEEL said that, in the instance of Spitalfields, under the system of protection, there were periodical accessions of suffering to which no parallel could be found since protection had been withdrawn.

Mr. DISRAELI asked how the Minister managed to struggle with the redoubtable smuggler in the articles of tobacco and tea, with the temptation upon the former of 1200 per cent., and on the latter of 250 per cent., while he succumbed to him on the article of silks, with a temptation of about 30 per cent? But all these stories of smugglers in the silk trade, exclaimed the hon. member, seem to have come from a celebrated individual who has lately visited the Vice-President of the Board of Trade, the *fortunate* Mr. Candy. Whatever the Attorney-General might have to say to Mr. Candy, it was quite evident that the Treasury Bench had profited by his acquaintance.

On a division, the numbers were—

| | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| For retaining Silk in the resolution | .. | .. | 220 |
| Against it | .. | .. | 144 |
| Majority in favour of Ministers | .. | .. | 106 |

The further consideration of the resolution was adjourned till Tuesday; and Sir R. PEEL gave notice that he would proceed with the Tariff, instead of moving the second reading of the Corn Bill.

The Fever (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The House adjourned at half-past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Lord BROUGHAM inquired of the Marquis of Clanricarde whether there was any chance that the new House of Lords would be ready for the reception of their Lordships by the next session of Parliament?—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said he could hold out no such hope, but exculpated the architect from all blame, on the ground that his movements had been embarrassed by the opposition he had had to encounter from other scientific persons, who had been associated with him. His Lordship was of opinion that the Committee ought to make a report immediately on the subject.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE OREGON TERRITORY.

The Earl of CLARENDON moved for the production of the correspondence which had taken place between the Secretary for Foreign Affairs and her Majesty's Minister at Washington, or so much of it as he might see fit to supply. Disclaiming any desire to embarrass the Government, his Lordship professed to consider that the magnitude of the interests involved in the question and the

deep anxiety which pervaded the public mind in this country on the subject, fully warranted the inquiry. Although avoided in the British Parliament, that question had been discussed in Congress, and this praiseworthy abstention appeared to have been interpreted as a proof that we were so determined on the continuance of peace as to be altogether indifferent to every preparation for war. His Lordship said that he considered it imperative that so delusive a notion should be removed, and that we should guard ourselves from the suspicion that appeared to be entertained in the United States that we were determined to maintain peace by concession incompatible with the national honour. The two countries, in spite of the pacific disposition of the British Government, were insensibly drifting towards war: the time had, therefore, arrived at which some official information ought to be communicated to the House. After paying a high compliment to the prudence and efficiency of Mr. Pakenham, his Lordship remarked that he did not question the propriety of his refusal to forward home the proposition that had been submitted to him by the American Minister; although he considered that Lord Aberdeen had acted most judiciously in desiring that the negotiations should be renewed, and that not only the question of title, but that of territorial possession, should be submitted to the arbitration of the Sovereign of any country that may be mutually agreed upon, or even of any individual competent to form a decision on the subject.

The Earl of Aberdeen said—My Lords, in the very delicate and difficult position in which I am placed, it might, perhaps, appear natural that I should have viewed with some degree of hesitation the notice which my noble friend gave yesterday. But, my Lords, however much this might, under ordinary circumstances, have been the case, I felt certain, in the case of my noble friend, that his sense of public duty, and his intimate knowledge of the great interests at stake, would prevent him from adding anything to the difficulties with which the question is already surrounded; and, at the same time, that his own feeling would induce him to make his motion the subject of any embarrassment. My expectation has been fully realized by the speech which my noble friend has made. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I think that the desire expressed by my noble friend is quite natural and reasonable. I think, when we are receiving, from time to time, from the United States, information and documents of the highest interest and importance, affecting us in the manner in which these transactions do, it is quite natural that your Lordships and the public should desire to receive from the Government of this country authentic information as to those transactions, accompanied by such other information as it may be safe and proper to give. I, therefore, think I have no valid reason for objecting to the production of those papers for which my noble friend has moved; especially as a great portion of them must be already well known to your Lordships and the public. But I must reserve to myself the discretion of, for the present, suppressing a large portion of the correspondence which has taken place between her Majesty's Minister in the United States and myself, the production of which, at this time, would be injurious to the public interests. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I will say further, that I should not be disposed voluntarily to lay on the table any such information. In the first place, it is quite unusual, in the midst of a negotiation of this magnitude, without any special object in view, to produce to Parliament, accounts of the particular position we may, for the time being, find ourselves in. (Hear, hear.) It is true that the Government of the United States has acted differently, but their situation is different from ours. The executive Government of the United States had to call on the Legislature to take a direct course on this subject. The President of the United States proposed to the American Legislature a certain measure, to which he required their assent; and, of course, he was under the necessity of furnishing them with the materials on which to form an opinion in coming to a decision on a question of such importance. But this is not our case. Her Majesty's Government have no intention of calling on Parliament at this moment for any opinion, nor do I understand that it is the intention of my noble friend, or of any other member of this House, to call on Parliament at present to pronounce an opinion. These circumstances, therefore, would have induced me from voluntarily laying on the table information at this moment. Another reason also would prevent me from voluntarily coming down with any such information to the House. I must admit that from the aspect of the negotiation, as reported in the papers which have been produced in the United States, and which I am in a condition to produce to your Lordships, an inference might fairly be drawn not favourable to the result of the negotiation in which we are engaged—they would be calculated to induce us to augur unfavourably of the result. For this reason, therefore, I should have wished not voluntarily to submit to the House, in such a stage of the negotiation as that to which we have now arrived, communications which are calculated to produce such an opinion. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, it is my decided opinion that such an opinion would be unwarranted. I cannot bring myself to believe, my Lords, however the effect produced by the papers I have referred to might be as I have said, I cannot, I repeat, bring myself to believe that any reasonable doubt remains of our being able to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion. (Hear, hear.) I have no doubt of the sincere desire of both Governments to arrive at that result; and I hope that my noble friend will not think me guilty of any uncourteous conduct, if I decline to inform him of the steps which, in the present juncture of affairs, her Majesty's Government may think proper to take, in pursuit of the negotiation. He may look on it that, believing as I do that war is the greatest calamity that can befall a nation, and the greatest crime generally that a nation can commit (hear, hear), he may rely that every effort consistent with the national honour will be employed to avert it. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I will not lay claim to your indulgence beyond what I am fairly entitled to; but, if I might, without presumption, add the expression of an opinion, it would be, that you would believe that the conduct of this great transaction will be forbearing, conciliatory, moderate, and just, without any sacrifice of honour, or of the real interests of the country. (Hear, hear.) But, my Lords, on the other hand, it is certainly possible (though I would reject the notion) that all our efforts may be unavailing. In that case, I can only say, that it will be my endeavour not only to secure the support and countenance of every one of your Lordships, but the sympathy and approbation, also, of every State in Europe, and of the whole civilised world. (Hear, hear.) My Lords, I think my noble friend will, perhaps, not expect me to go further into the subject at present, and I will conclude the few words which I have thought it necessary to address to your Lordships, by repeating emphatically what her Majesty has been graciously pleased to say from the Throne:—"That no effort will be spared, consistently with the national honour, to bring this question to an early and a successful termination."

Lord Brougham had received a letter from Mr. Everett, respecting a globe which he had purchased, on which was drawn a line on the Oregon territory favourable to the pretensions of America. It had, however, been discovered that the line in question had been drawn after the claim had been set up. His Lordship sympathized with his noble friend in their anxiety to avoid a war if possible, but if this could not be there would be no real ground for apprehension or alarm.—Lord Ashburton expressed his confidence that the dispute might and would be arranged without a resort to arms. The whole dispute could be settled in such a way as a reasonable and unprejudiced man would pronounce equitable and fair. The question could not be in safer hands than those of Lord Aberdeen, and he felt sure, from his knowledge of the character of the American people, that they would consent to an honourable and just adjustment of the difference.—The papers, with the exceptions noticed by the Earl of Aberdeen, were then ordered, and the House, shortly after six o'clock, adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

NEW MEMBER.—James Kelly, Esq., took the oath and his seat for the city of Limerick.

PROTECTION TO LIFE AND PROPERTY IN IRELAND.—Mr. O'Connell gave notice that on the first reading of the bill called the Protection of Life (Ireland) Bill, he should move the following resolution by way of amendment:—"That while this House deprecates the existence of outrages in Ireland, and is sincerely anxious for their suppression, it is of opinion that these outrages will be aggravated, not removed, by the arbitrary, unjust, and unconstitutional enactments of the present bill; and that it is the duty of Parliament to adopt such measures as will tend to eradicate the causes which produce such crimes, instead of resorting to a measure which will harass the innocent without punishing the guilty, and which being subversive of constitutional liberty, cannot fail to irritate the national discontent." (Hear, hear.)

ART UNIONS.—Mr. Wyse gave notice that on Tuesday next he should ask leave to bring in a bill for sanctioning and protecting Scientific and Art Union Societies.

THE GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL MEASURES.—Mr. S. O'BRIEN questioned the Government as to the measures they had promised as compensation to the landed interest, and wished to know why they had not "accompanied" those measures which deprived the agricultural interests of the protection they had hitherto enjoyed.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in the absence of Sir R. Peel, could give no information further than that the Settlement Bill had been already laid on the table, and that the other promised bills were in a state of forwardness.

THE TARIFF.

The House resumed the debate on the Customs Resolutions (the Tariff). On the article of "Spirits and Strong Waters" being proposed, Mr. Alderman Thompson moved the omission of "French Brandy" from the resolution. By the proposed reduction, the revenue would lose £400,000, and the consumer would be but little benefited. He regretted that the Government should have adopted the plan of proposing such measures before the regular budget was brought forward. It was asking the House to legislate in the dark. After some discussion, the House divided, and the original motion was carried by a majority of 64 to 35.

Mr. MILLS then moved the omission from the Tariff of all Animals and Meat Provisions.

A lengthened discussion ensued, in the course of which Lord G. BENTINCK intimated that it was by no means certain that these measures would become law, even if they passed that House. There was another place, in which, he trusted, the interests of the agriculturists would find more favour than they were likely to receive at the hands of those gentlemen whom he had then the honour of addressing. If this should lead to an appeal to the country, he had little doubt but the result would be advantageous to the advocates of Protection.

On a division, the original motion was carried by a majority of 111 to 72.

Mr. LAWSON moved the omission of the article Hides from the Tariff.

After a short discussion, the House again divided, and Mr. Lawson's amendment was defeated by a majority of 130 to 74.

Mr. MITCHELL moved that the duty on foreign hewn timber be reduced 10s. per load, on the 5th of April, 1846, and other kinds of wood in proportion.

Mr. CARDWELL opposed the motion, which, after some observations from Sir John Hanmer, was withdrawn.

The discussion on the Timber Duties was then, at the suggestion of Lord George Bentinck, postponed until Friday.

The Out-Pensioners' (Greenwich and Chelsea) Payment Bill was read a third time, and passed.

The House adjourned, at a quarter to twelve.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House, as usual on Wednesdays, met at twelve o'clock.

FEVER (IRELAND) BILL.—On the motion for going into committee on this bill Mr. P. SCROPE moved an instruction, that the guardians of the several Poor-law unions in Ireland be required to relieve with food all such destitute persons within their unions as may be in danger of perishing from want, or from disease, the consequence of want. The hon. member adverted to the state of Ireland, and said he had seen with alarm the enormous amount of grain exported from Ireland since the late harvest, amounting in value to a million of money. At the same time, he gave the Government credit for taking steps to prevent any want of food in Ireland. The hon. member proceeded to enumerate various cases of destitution in Ireland.—Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN said, nothing could be fairer than the spirit in which Sir J. Graham had discussed this measure, and he (Mr. W. S. O'Brien) wished to comment upon it in the same spirit. The hon. member then remarked upon the bill, and gave his opinion that it was not a fever hospital, but food, that Ireland wanted.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD seconded the proposal. He considered that some other measures for the relief of Ireland were necessary.—Sir J. GRAHAM said that the instruction moved by the hon. gentleman raised the whole question of giving relief to the able-bodied labourer, a question which should rather have been the subject of a motion for leave to bring in a bill than to have been thus introduced incidentally upon a bill of very limited objects, like the one before the House. He at once admitted that the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland lay at the root of the difficulty of legislating for that country, but the extensive subjects of discussion to which that and the motion of the hon. member would give rise, would render it impossible that they could be discussed with advantage upon the Fever Bill, which it was requisite to pass through Parliament with the least possible delay. He thought it much to be desired, that under existing circumstances, the landlords of Ireland should exercise the greatest forbearance towards their tenants, and he had a strong opinion that they would be governed by feelings of humanity and kindness. In conclusion, the right hon. Baronet said, that as the Government had undertaken the heavy responsibility of meeting the approaching calamity, he could be no party to a hasty subversion of the principle of the poor law of Ireland, and must, therefore, oppose the motion of the hon. gentleman. A discursive debate upon the state of Ireland ensued, which lasted for some hours, but ultimately Mr. Scrope withdrew his proposition, and the bill went through Committee.

The Out-pensioners (Chelsea and Greenwich) Bill was read a third time, and the House adjourned at a quarter to six.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

RAILROADS.—Lord KINNAIRD gave notice that, on Thursday next, he should move for a Committee to inquire into the best means of securing a uniform management of railroads in operation, and to secure the due fulfilment of the Acts of Parliament under which companies now existing had obtained their powers. His object was to insure greater safety to the public.

PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE.—Lord BROUGHAM complained that a witness, who had been examined before a Committee of the House, refused to give up some papers without the permission of the Poor-law Commissioners. He thought this was a monstrous obstruction.—Lord CLANCARTY thought the House ought not to be dependant for papers upon public bodies.—Lord BROUGHAM said the Poor-law Commissioners must be taught that they could only refuse such documents at their peril. If any one denied the inquisitorial powers of the House, he was liable to severe punishment.—In answer to a question, Lord CLANCARTY said the papers were confidential ones, but they ought to have been produced. They were necessary to the inquiry.—Lord BROUGHAM said it was an important privilege of both Houses to call for papers. He should not have thought so much of the matter, if he had not seen another instance of defective judgment on the part of the Commissioners, in the case of Mr. Parker. He warned them to have less fear for newspapers, and more consideration for the law.—The subject then dropped.

LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE presented two petitions: one was for the revival of the Committee of last year, and the second for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the validity of the subscription deed of the Company, or rather into the admissibility of the new subscription contract. The points which the petitioners raised were purely points of law, and he thought that their Lordships should appoint a Committee to hear the matter argued.—Earl GREY considered that it was quite necessary that they should have a new deed.—Lord MONTAGUE said that the present deed might be considered a substitution for the old deed. Last year an objection had been taken to the contract deed, and a Committee was appointed to inquire into the subject, the report of which had not been received prior to the dissolution of Parliament. After some other unimportant business, the House adjourned at seven o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

RAILWAY BILLS.—Mr. HUME moved a resolution that promoters of bills for railways, any works connected with which would be situated within the tidal way, should be required to deposit their plans with the Admiralty without delay.—Sir R. INGLIS would take that opportunity of moving that the Standing Orders should be so altered as to prevent the necessity of keeping open a public office for the reception of plans upon the Lord's Day.—Sir G. CLERK said that order made it imperative that plans should be received in the Board of Trade, on the 30th of November, which happened last year to fall on Sunday. He would move for an alteration of the order in the course of the session.—Sir R. INGLIS expressed himself satisfied.—Mr. Hume's motion was then agreed to.

METROPOLITAN RAILWAY STATIONS.—Mr. W. PATTEN called the attention of the House to the Sixth Report of the Railways Classification Committee, and moved an Address to her Majesty for the appointment of a Committee to investigate and report upon the various railway projects of which the termini are proposed to be established within, or in the immediate vicinity of, the metropolis.—Sir R. PEEL thought it would be better to give her Majesty's Government a few days to consider the subject, before the House voted an Address. He should, therefore, move that the debate be adjourned to Monday next.—After a short discussion this proposition was agreed to.

PROTECTION OF LIFE AND PROPERTY IN IRELAND.—Mr. P. SCROPE gave notice of his intention on Tuesday to move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better Protection of Life and Property in Ireland by more effectually providing for the improvement of the condition of the poor of that country.

LOSS OF THE "GREAT LIVERPOOL."—Sir G. GREY wished to know whether it was the intention of the Admiralty to institute any inquiry into the loss of the *Great Liverpool*?—Mr. CORRY thought it would be an objectionable precedent to institute any such inquiry, especially after the Directors of the Company had instituted an inquiry upon the subject.—Mr. P. M. STEWART, as Chairman of the Committee, said that every care had been taken to prevent accidents, and that this was the first serious one that had occurred in the Company's service. Three nautical gentlemen connected with the Company had been appointed to inquire into the subject.

RAILWAY ACTS.—Mr. MORRISON then brought forward his motion for a Special Committee to inquire whether better regulations might not be introduced in railway acts, to secure the interests of the public.—A long discussion ensued, but Sir R. Peel consenting to grant the Committee, it was appointed.

The House, after disposing of miscellaneous business, rose at half-past eleven o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

The Fever (Ireland) Bill was read a first time.

THE CORN LAWS.—Lord STANLEY presented two petitions from Lancashire, in favour of protection to agriculture, and against the relaxation of the present protective duties. The noble Lord presented similar petitions from places in the counties of Flint and Kildare. He trusted that, if the measures now in contemplation should unfortunately come up from the other House of Parliament, they would not receive their Lordships' sanction. (Cheers.)

The Metropolitan Buildings' Act Amendment Bill passed through Committee and was ordered to be read a third time on Monday next.

THE LONDON AND YORK RAILWAY BILL.—The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said, on reconsidering the nice point involved in the case of the London and York Railway Bill, he would postpone his motion for the appointment of a committee, in order that the parties might go regularly before the Standing Orders Committee. A short discussion took place and the motion was postponed until Monday.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

RAILWAYS.—Mr. WILSON PATTEN gave notice that on Monday he would move for a Select Committee to inquire whether railway amalgamation was consistent with the commercial interests of the country.

THIRD READINGS.—The following bills were read a third time, and passed:—Aylesbury Small Tenements Bill, Radcliff and Pickington Gas Bill, and Downpatrick Gas Bill.

THE OREGON TERRITORY.

On the order of the day being moved for the further consideration of the Customs and Corn Importation Bill,

Mr. P. BORTHWICK asked the right hon. the First Lord of the Treasury, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to present to this House copies or extracts of correspondence which may have passed between the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and her Majesty's Minister at Washington, in relation to the Oregon territory. The honourable member adverted to the negotiations which had taken place upon the subject, and to the allusion made to it in the Queen's Speech at the opening of the session. Hitherto, the House had yielded an entire confidence to the Government, and he did not wish for a diminution of that confidence, yet the fact could not be concealed that there was a party on the other side of the Atlantic, which had put upon the course adopted a construction the very opposite of that which was justly due to it. He thought it was time that England should distinctly assert that she was ready to make every sacrifice consistent with her duty and her rights, yet that America should understand the real motives why she deprecated a war.

Sir ROBERT PEEL: Mr. Speaker, I do not think it will be necessary for me to make any observations with respect to the general subject to which the hon. gentleman has alluded. (Cheers.) I think explanation wholly unnecessary, because I think the expressions of her Majesty's Government and other expressions used by public men in this and the other House of Parliament have not been misconstrued in the United States. (Hear, hear.) I do not think that there would be any public advantage by laying the papers referred to on the table of the House in the present state of the question—in the present state of the differences between this country and the United States, with respect to the Oregon territory. (Hear, hear.) At the same time I am bound to say, that certain communications and certain notes have passed between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Pakenham, with respect to the claims of the Government of the United States to the Oregon territory. Although I should not have thought it necessary to have laid these communications on the table of the House, but, as it may, perhaps, be necessary to authenticate the circumstances contained in them, and as publicity has been given to them, I shall have no objection to lay them on the table of the House. (Cries of "No, no.") We have no proposition to make to the House, on the part of the Government,

with respect to the disputes with the United States relative to that territory, because the negotiations have not been brought to a conclusion, and because it is quite unusual to make such disclosures as those required by the hon. gentleman, until they have been brought to a conclusion. (Hear, hear.) But, as these communications have been made public, and as the House may wish to know whether they are authentic or not, if it is the wish of the House, I should have no objection to lay them on the table.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he did not wish any papers to be laid before the House till the negotiations were concluded. The noble Lord proceeded to ask the course which was to be adopted respecting the Corn-law Bill. He hoped there would be no delay.

Sir R. PEEL said he never felt greater anxiety with regard to the progress of any measure than he did to the progress of the Corn-laws. (Hear, hear.) He had received communications from all parts of the country, urging him to proceed with the measure as early as possible. Orders had been given by the Treasury to admit all articles included in the tariff at the lower rate of duty. This was another reason why the decision of Parliament on the Corn Bill should be pronounced as early as possible. He should not allow any business that could possibly be postponed, to interfere with that measure. He proposed to take the second reading of the Corn Bill on Monday. As soon after that as he could, he should propose the first reading of the Bill for the Prevention of Crime in Ireland. But he did not propose that the latter measure should afterwards interfere with the Corn Bill. As to railways, the Government intended to advise her Majesty to appoint a Royal Commission to consider the important question of railways having termini in the metropolis.

THE TARIFF.

On the question of the further consideration of the Customs (the Tariff), The Marquis of WORCESTER moved that timber be omitted.

Mr. H. HINDE supported the amendment.

Mr. CARDWELL defended the Government proposals, and said the present one, in regard to timber, was the most popular of the whole Tariff.

Mr. Aaron Chapman, Captain Harris, and Mr. G. Palmer, spoke successively against the Government measure.

ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

WORTH AND ANOTHER v. GRESHAM AND ANOTHER.

This was an action, tried at York on Saturday last, brought by the plaintiffs, Messrs. Worth and Frith, to recover from Mr. Gresham and Mr. Copeland, the defendants, of Lincoln, the amount of their bill as surveyors of the proposed Leeds, Midland, and Lincoln Junction Railway line—a speculation which had altogether failed, and had been, in December last, abandoned by the promoters. The defendants had, unhappily, applied for shares in this bubble, and offered themselves to be placed, if the attorneys who originated the scheme thought fit, upon the Provisional Committee.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., stated the case, remarking that the plaintiffs' case consisted almost entirely of documentary evidence, respecting which there could be no misapprehension or mistake. The project had originated with two attorneys of Sheffield, John Webster and S. Chambers; and, thinking it a desirable line, they had employed the plaintiffs to get the line surveyed and the plans and sections made ready by the far-famed 30th of last November. The customary certificate under the Standing Orders of the House of Commons of the names and business of the promoters of this particular line was then put in and proved; also, the certificate of registration, previously dated the 16th of October, 1845, and a certified copy of the proprietors of the intended Company, published and circulated, containing the names of these two gentlemen, William Gresham and John Copeland, as members of the Provisional Committee. Of the liability of the defendants, the learned counsel now contended there could be no doubt, after the recent decisions of the Lord Chief Baron and Lord Denman in two still later cases upon the Home Circuit.

Oral evidence was then produced, with a view to show that Mr. Gresham had applied for shares, and had offered his services on the Provisional Committee.

Mr. Fairbank, civil engineer for 15 years, had been employed by Messrs. Worth and Frith in getting up five plans and sections necessary for the proposed work, and examining them if they were in compliance with the requisitions of the Act of Parliament, and he considered they were creditably executed. Mr. Chambers took two sets of the plans to be deposited with the Clerk of the Peace. [The section of the line examined by the witness was here put in.] He and four other draughtsmen were employed about these sections for five days. The bill of charge for levelling and laying down plans for 17½ miles at £32 per mile—£560 in all—was very reasonable. The book of reference for the attorneys' use was charged low at £60, and also six copies of the plans to deposit at £35 each, charged £210. Expenses of coach-hire, letters, &c., were £64, and the stationery at £30. All these charges were fair and reasonable. The plaintiffs were architects—one a surveyor of bridges in the county of Derby.

Mr. Martin called Thomas Frith, brother to the plaintiff Frith, who stated that his brother and partner had been seven years surveyors, and, as such, had been described upon their door-plate. They had never before surveyed a railway.

A guarantee to the extent of £100, by Chambers and Webster, for expenses in preparing the survey, was put in and proved; this was conditioned to be only of effect until the Company had appointed a Committee of Managing Directors.

Mr. Dundas, for the defendants, contended that the contract was made by the defendants with other persons, and not with Gresham and Copeland.

Mr. Addison, on the same side, denied there was any liability proved, and there was no case to go to the Jury.

The learned Judge, Coleridge, said he would not consent to stop this case. The learned counsel must go to the Jury upon the evidence. Where was the evidence that the contract for surveying was entered into before the registration?

Mr. Dundas, for the defendants, contended they were not liable to a contract concluded with the solicitors only, before even these defendants had signified their intention to take shares in the speculation. He then called

John Webster, who said he and Mr. Chambers were the original promoters of this scheme, and they had several interviews with Mr. Frith upon it; one on the 17th of October, on the subject of this speculation. Mr. Frith said he would undertake the survey of the line, provided he had a guarantee for their expenses as far as £100. Frith or Worth had not applied to them to survey the line. Frith said he voluntarily called at my office. I said I would join him in the guarantee with Mr. Chambers; and that I thought Mr. Chambers would have no objection to join in the guarantee also. Next day Worth, Frith, Chambers, and I met and talked over the guarantee, which was read and agreed. They undertook to do the survey; we to do the lawyers' business—each to bear our own expenses, unless the Provisional Committee were formed. There never was a meeting of the Committee, unless you call one man a Committee—that was a Mr. Flatman (great laughter), of Wakefield, who attended. They expected to have an attendance of the whole Provisional Committee, but no one attended. In four weeks after, another meeting was called, when Flatman only attended. What was done was done on our own authority, relying on the Provisional Committee meeting, and taking the thing on their own hands. The plaintiffs' authority was the same as ours; we arranged with the plaintiffs to survey. It was solely a matter of arrangement between them and us. Nothing was said in the event of the scheme failing, but in the event of no committee being formed each was to pay his own outlay. On the 10th of December the scheme was given up, as the directors would not meet. Messrs. Worth and Frith and we met; Worth was abusive, and I walked away; this was at Masbrough. At the meeting it was said, that as no directors attended, it would be desirable to get from the applicants for shares as much money as would defray the expenses. This I proposed, and they assented. In pursuance of this arrangement, I made out an allotment of shares; 7000 had been applied for, and they were all made before this meeting at Masbrough. We had not before this made any allotment, and now we sent the allotments round, but we got little money by it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Martin: The panic began on the 25th of October. The prospectuses, containing the names of the committee, were sent to London on the 31st of October. The prospectus was published in the *Sheffield Iris* on the 6th of November. Frith came to our office on the business, in consequence of some conversation with Chambers.

Joseph Frith was called, but did not answer.

The learned Judge did not think Mr. Dundas had made out an answer to the plaintiffs' case.

Mr. Martin then went to the Jury, in reply to the defendant's case.

Mr. Justice Coleridge said, the defendants, by their letters of acceptance of the duty and responsibility of committee-men, had rendered themselves liable to make good whatever work was really necessary for carrying out the objects contemplated by the formation of the Company.

The Jury, without retiring, returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, with damages, £897 5s. 6d.

RESPONSIBILITY OF RAILWAY DIRECTORS.—In the Sheriff's Court, Nottingham, on Monday, an action was tried, in which Mr. Richard Clarke, surveyor, was plaintiff, and Mr. Hughes Hughes, Alderman of the City of London, and Chairman of the Sheffield, Nottingham, and London Direct Railway Company, was defendant. The action was to recover £18 16s. 10d. for services in surveying for the railway company, and the claim was resisted on the ground that the surveyor was engaged by the engineer, Mr. Brees. After a long trial, the Jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, with damages to the amount claimed.

THE TOWN AND GOWN RIOTS AT CAMBRIDGE.—At Cambridge, on Tuesday, John Freestone, aged 29, was charged with having assaulted Arthur Walsh, student of Trinity College, on the 7th instant.—Mr. Sergeant Byles stated the case. On the night in question a riot occurred between the town and gown. The defendant was then a police officer of the borough, and the assaults were committed during the fight, which took place before Trinity gateway, where Mr. Walsh was struck and knocked down by the defendant. The father of the plaintiff, Sir John Walsh, conceived that his son had been most cruelly and unjustly treated, and had felt it to be his duty to institute the proceedings.—Evidence having been called for the prosecutor, Mr. Burcham addressed the Jury for the defence, and called witnesses who proved that the conduct of the townsmen was very violent.

—The Jury, after considerable deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

—The next morning Mr. Baron Parke passed sentence on Freestone. In so doing his Lordship commented on the violent conduct of the defendant, and, having adverted to the recommendation of the prosecutor himself, sentenced the defendant to one fortnight's imprisonment.

THE ROAD!—Out of the four coaches lately running daily from Stamford to Grantham, there are now but two left, viz., the "Red Rover," and the "Leeds Mail." The Grantham "Wonder" coach, that met the eleven o'clock train from London, ceased running on Saturday last. Parties from Grantham will therefore have to leave town by the first train, or stay in Stamford all night, and go by the Leeds mail the following morning.



POLISH COSTUMES.—FETE OF THE COCK.

PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.

Prince Adam Czartoryski is the eldest son of Adam Cassimer, Prince of Czartoryski, and Starost of Podolia; he was born on the 14th January, 1770.

Having spent a portion of his early youth in England, studying the spirit and effects of constitutional government in the school of Pitt, Fox, and Burke, he returned to Poland, in 1791, to take arms against Russia; and, after receiving several marks of distinction for his gallantry, continued to fight under the banner of his country till the suppression of its independence. Such of his vast estates as were within the Polish territory appropriated by Russia were in consequence confiscated; and it was only through the intercession of the Court of Vienna with the Empress Catherine, that these possessions were restored; but on condition that Prince Adam and his brother should reside, as hostages, in St. Petersburg. Once there, she peremptorily insisted on their entering the service; and the former was attached as aide-de-camp to her grandson Alexander, whose favour and confidence he then acquired, and continued long afterwards to enjoy.

He has, throughout his life, been steadily guided by the love of his country, always sacrificing to it every other consideration. He has endeavoured to serve its interests in different ways, as circumstances would best allow. When there was no chance of obtaining for it all he wished, or all to which it was entitled, he did not give up its cause in discouragement, but strove unweariedly for all that was possible. In early life he was captivated with the liberality—which he had helped to inspire—of the Emperor Alexander, then, perhaps, sincerely expressed, and sought to secure every attainable advantage for Poland, when its independence was out of the question. At the Congress of Vienna he laboured successfully to establish for his country at least a semblance of independence, and such an approach to it as promised to leave an after-chance of something better.

In his capacity of President of Public Instruction, he laboured so assiduously and successfully to instil true patriotic feelings into the minds of the Polish youth, that Novosiltzof charged him, in a despatch to the Emperor, with "having retarded for a century the amalgamation of Poland with Russia."

To the impetus and direction which he then imparted to public instruction is probably owing much of the intellectual and patriotic tendency which now jointly distinguishes the emigration. Most of its celebrities studied like Mitzkiavitch, or taught like Lelewel, in universities and schools founded by his influence, and under his immediate direction.

The partisans of Prince Adam dwell with pride on the display of civil courage made by him in 1826, when, after the revolt on the accession of Nicholas to the throne, the Senate of Poland was convoked to constitute a supreme Court of Appeal for the purpose of trying the Poles implicated in the conspiracy. Czartoryski was at the time travelling in Italy, where he had retired when Alexander began his reign of terror in Poland, but he instantly returned to take his place in the Senate. This body, it is well known, with a single exception to its unanimity, acquitted the accused, and made a bold report to the Emperor, in which it recalled the stipulations of the treaty of Vienna, the official declarations of the Emperor Alexander, and his speeches to the Diet, whereby he had declared the kingdom an independent state, and that the Polish provinces were intended to treble the extent and importance of the nascent kingdom. It recalled to the Emperor the terms of the Constitution, and of the oath to maintain it, which he was violating together. This report, made in the name of the dying President Belinski, was written by Prince Adam.

"When the revolution of 1830 broke out, he entertained the conviction that the moment chosen was unpropitious, yet, sooner than neglect any opportunity which might possibly lead to the emancipation of his country, he joined the patriots heart and soul, utterly regardless of the princely fortune and the high position he was sacrificing."

When called to the Presidency of the Executive Pentarchy, he was frequently in the field during the sanguinary campaign, or, as it might perhaps more properly be termed, campaigns, against Diebitch and Paskevitch; he was present at the battles of Wawre, of Dembe, and Iganie; and, after he had abdicated his office, took part in the last success of the Polish arms at Miedziszec.

When Warsaw was attacked, he marched up with the army of Ramorino, vainly attempting its relief. When this corps was forced by treble forces to seek refuge on the Austrian frontier, Prince Adam crossed the Vistula, with a few officers, and succeeded in joining General Rozyski in the palatinate of Sandomir. He had thus successfully, when their cause was desperate, joined the last wrecks of the national army; and, at length, driven with Rozyski on to the territory of the Republic (!) of Cracow, he only quitted that city, when the Russian troops were entering it.

He thus commenced his public career at twenty, fighting against the enemies of his country, and the age of sixty overtook him in the ranks of those who were striking the last desperate blows for its freedom against the same oppressor.

Since the expulsion of those who constitute the present emigration, it ought not to be forgotten that Prince Czartoryski has either been chosen, or tacitly allowed by its members of all parties, to act in its name for their common interest, and he may be said assiduously, skilfully, and successfully to have assumed the direction of all relations entered into for the general weal of this body, and of the country represented by them, with foreign Governments and parties.

The emigrants of all shades of opinions seem to have left this duty to him, in the full conviction that he would do all that could be done in this respect; and

it would appear that their flattering confidence in his patriotism and activity has not been misplaced. Through his exertions the Representative Assemblies of France and England have been urged to protest against the Russian occupation of Poland, and Ministers to commit themselves upon this subject. His efforts have contributed powerfully to the dissemination of the anti-Russian feeling which is now rising amongst the Slavonians beyond the Russian boundary, and particularly amongst those of the Turkish Empire. Czartoryski, in his younger days, when Minister of Foreign Affairs to Alexander, and full of faith in the sincerity of the youthful Potentate's liberalism of feeling, had entertained the thought—by no means novel in Russian policy—of gathering all the Slavonic nations beneath the sceptre of the Tsar, who then promised to devote his power to the glorious task of civilising and enfranchising so large a portion of mankind. With this view he had formerly opened channels of communication with these Slavonic branches, and acquired a knowledge of their feelings and condition, which proved highly useful to him when he sought to expose to them the nature and objects of the Russian Cabinet.

It would be difficult for the nation, if it chose a constitutional chief, to do otherwise, from his unexceptional position, than select Prince Adam for that office. For whom else could they choose, at least out of his family, even if his virtues, services, experience, and abilities had been far less than they have been officially pronounced to be by the enemies of his country, who, in the contumacious trial by special commission, which confiscated all his property, and condemned him to an ignominious death, declared in the counts of his indictment:—



PRINCE CZARTORYSKI.

"That the exalted station of the Prince, the illustrious name he bore, his vast fortune, his widely-extended influence, and the great abilities commonly attributed to him, had been the cause why, at the moment of insurrection, a great many persons had watched the conduct of the Prince, and found example in it."

In the same manner that Prince Czartoryski has since successfully directed the foreign relations of the Polish emigration, did he unsuccessfully manage the diplomatic intercourse of the country during its short-lived independence; but his friends and partisans strenuously and emphatically deny that he ever trusted to diplomacy alone, instead of arms; and that, on the contrary, whilst neglecting no imaginable means which might conduce to success, he placed his faith chiefly in the result of battles.

It is, besides, only fair to state that the diplomatic negotiations into which Prince Adam entered—as mere auxiliary means, according to his declaration—though unsuccessful, were far from being ill-judged in their direction, and, with a little better fortune, or if pushed a little further, might have led to very different results. "Durez, durez jusqu' au printemps," said the French Minister, holding out a prospect of intervention; whilst the correspondent above quoted says—"In 1836, when I was at Howick with Prince Czartoryski, Lord Grey declared to him that had he been as well informed on Polish matters at the time of the revolution as he was then (in 1836), the Government of Great Britain would not have remained aloof."

The Prince is, it is true, seventy-five years old; but his is a *cruda viridisque senectus*. He is in the enjoyment of excellent health, rides often on horseback, and in mind is as active and vigorous as ever. He belongs too to a family remarkable for longevity. His father was past ninety when he died; his mother, the famous Princess Czartoryski, died only ten years ago, aged ninety-six.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

DRUIDIC STONES IN MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Monmouth, like other border counties of England, is rich in architectural relics and monumental memorials of ages long past, which may, in a manner, be regarded as the land-marks of history:

I do love these ancient ruins,
We never tread upon them, but we set our foot
Upon some reverend historie.

The specimens figured in our Illustration, are referred to the period when the Druids held sovereign sway over the people of Britain, and made even Kings their servants.



DRUIDIC STONES.

These three stones are situated near the town of Treleck; the perpendicular height of the smallest is 9 feet 2 inches; of the middle one, 10 feet 1 inch; and of the tallest, 11 feet 10 inches. They all incline; the largest being 15 feet long, above the ground, and 14 feet in circumference at the base. The stone is externally grey, from exposure to the atmosphere; but, when broken, the internal colour is seen to be red.

The people of the district call these monoliths "Harold's Stones," and suppose they were set up to commemorate his victory over the Britons; but antiquaries attribute them to the Druids, and regard them as corresponding with the first object of idolatry throughout all the world—a plain, unwrought stone. We are indebted to a Correspondent, E. E. D., for the sketch of these relics, as well as for the substance of the preceding details.

THE INDIAN WAR.

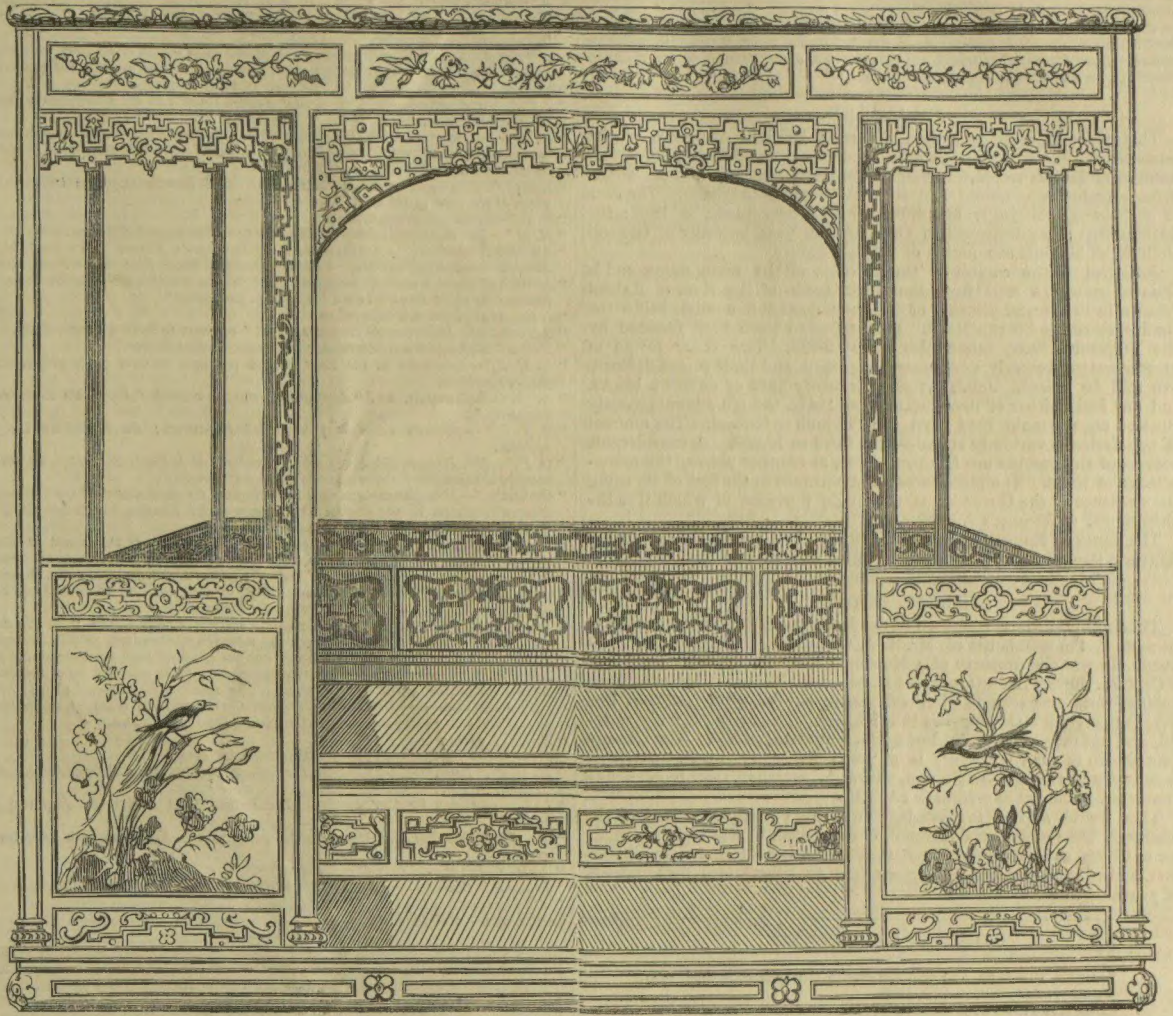
We have been favoured by a correspondent with the annexed pen-and-ink sketch of the recent Battle at Ferozshuhur, sent from camp by an officer to his friend at Umballah. The dotted line in the plan denotes the route taken by the 3rd Dragoons, when (charging) they came up in time to co-operate with the Infantry, and assist them in taking the guns, all of which were captured at the point of the bayonet and sabre. It is obvious, from the position of the guns, how deadly must have been their fire upon our men, as they advanced to the attack.

Our readers will find, in the following letter, some additional particulars of interest connected with the operations of the British troops against the Sikhs. The letter, which is written in a very characteristic style, is from Ensign Alexander the son of Colonel Alexander, who was wounded during the conflict:—

Camp, somewhere near Ferozepore, on the Banks of a
"Nullah" (river), Jan. 2, 1846.

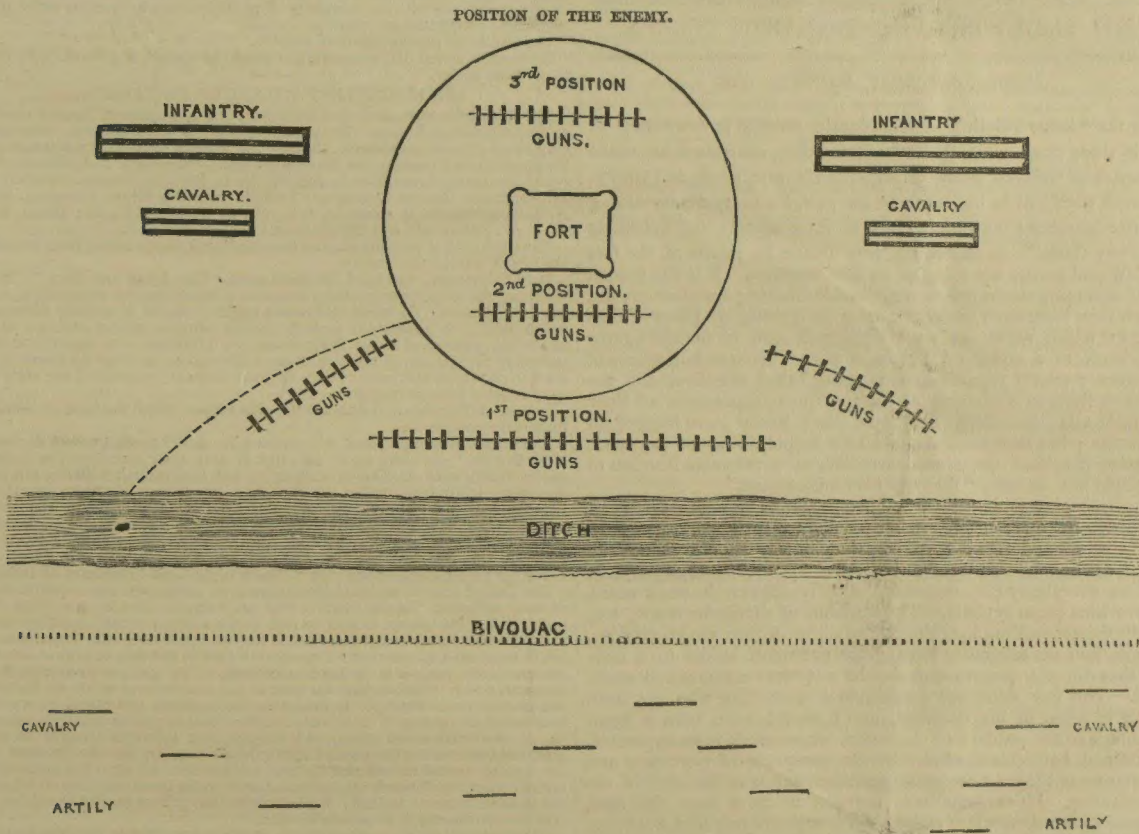
My dearest Uncle,—Before this letter reaches its destination, you will, no doubt, have seen and read the Governor-General's despatch, containing an account of the two actions fought—one on the 18th of December, and the other on the 21st and 22nd of the same month—also, a list of the killed and wounded; and, amongst the latter, you will see flourishing my father's and my own name; but, when you see them, be not alarmed, for we are both, thank God, doing well; and, what's more, you will not only see us mentioned amongst the killed and wounded, but, I hope, amongst the gallant and brave. One thing I can safely say, that we have neither of us disgraced the family, nor the Irish blood flowing within us. I suppose you would like to hear my account of the battle; well, as much of it as I saw you shall have.

In your last letter to me (received yesterday) you advised me to offer my services as a cavalry volunteer, should there be war with the Punjab. You will be surprised to hear that I offered myself, more than a fortnight ago, and was accepted, and made acting aide-de-camp to Brigadier Gough on the spot, who commanded the 2nd Brigade of Cavalry, consisting of the Governor-General's body-guard and the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry. I thought myself one of the luckiest dogs on the face of the earth, and all I wished for was a fight that day—just that I might have an opportunity of showing the brigadier what sort of fellow he had for an aide-de-camp. By Jove, uncle, I had scarcely expressed the wish when a letter came to say that the Sikhs were in force not far ahead. The order was immediately given to advance in lines, draw swords, and load pistols; and we advanced in a most beautiful line—horse artillery and cavalry together; the infantry in the rear a good distance. Well, we advanced in this way for many miles; and, at last, seeing no enemy, the order was given to halt at a place called Moodkee, and mark out the ground for the camp, which was done in a short time; and, soon afterwards, we found ourselves seated round a table in the open air, eating and drinking away at a splendid lunch, or tiffin (as they call it in this country). But, a soldier's life is so uncertain, you don't know what a minute may bring forth. There we were—eight of us—seated round this table, talking, laughing, eating, and drinking—little thinking what was in store for us. We had been in this way for about half-an-hour, when, all of a sudden, one of the officers jumped up and said—"Do you hear the 'assembly' sounding?" We were on our feet in half-a-second, and soon after every man was on horseback. I took up my post close to the brigadier, and followed him wherever he went. The order was given: "2nd Brigade, form a line and advance; the enemy are within a mile of you!" The gallant young fellows of the 5th gave a cheer—enough to do one's heart good who heard it—and advanced steadily. We had proceeded about three-quarters of a mile from camp when we heard a bang and a whiz, and then another and another in rapid succession; our artillery came up in the meantime, and began firing at theirs. The cavalry were drawn up in line behind the artillery, and every now, and then a round shot from the enemy's guns came into our ranks. The infantry had not



CHINESE BEDSTEAD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

PLAN OF THE BATTLE OF FEROSHUHUR

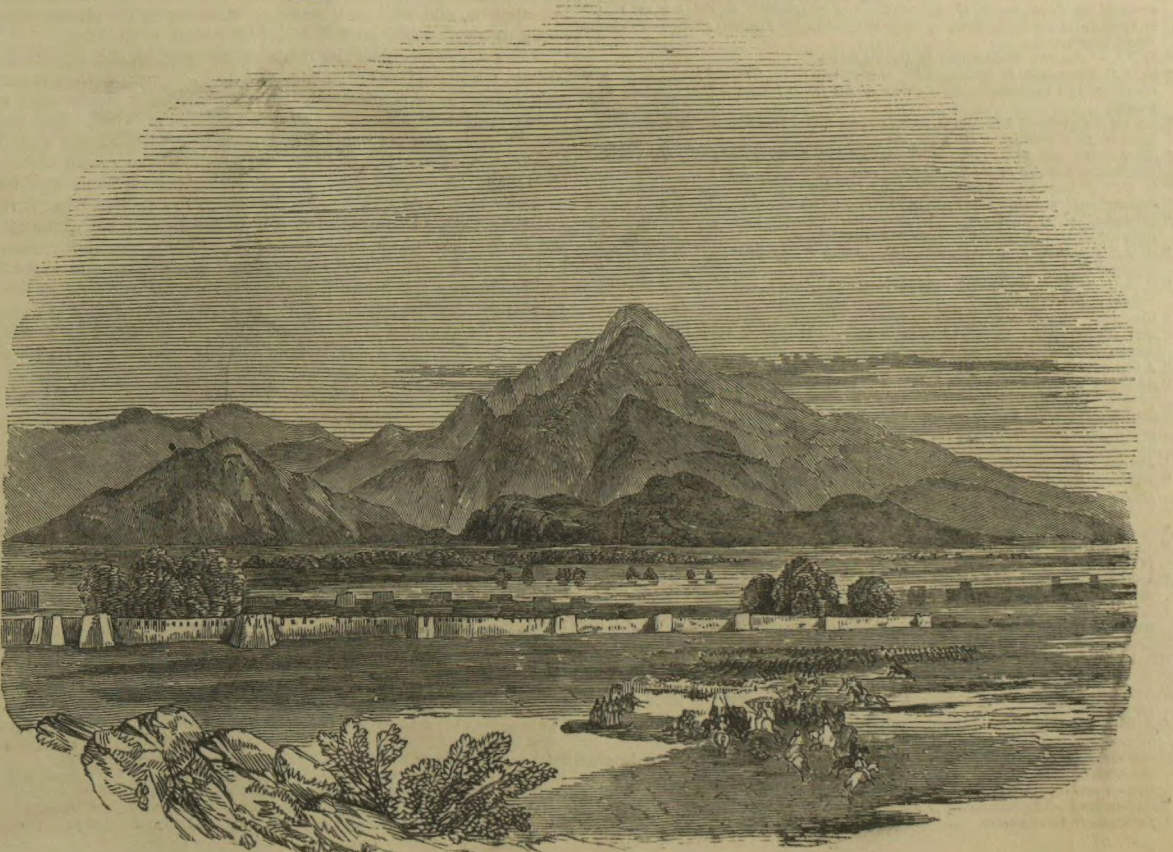


come up at this time. An order came from the Chief, telling the cavalry to go a smart trot, and turn the left flank of the enemy. At this time I was not with the brigadier, he having sent me to camp to tell the 4th Lancers to come up at a gallop and join the rest of the cavalry. When I returned I found the cavalry moving round the flank, and I was obliged to go at a good gallop to overtake the brigadier. Whilst passing the 5th, a round shot came whiz quite close to me, and entered their ranks; that was the first shot that took effect that day; it broke two of the horses' legs, and that was the last I saw of the 5th Light Cavalry. Her Majesty's 3rd Dragoons were leading, followed by the 2nd Brigade, and also by the 4th Lancers. We had gone in this way for a mile, when the Dragoons ahead of us gave a cheer; they had just got a glimpse of the enemy. We took up their cheer—had scarcely commenced, when an order was given—"body-guard, right wheel!" I turned round to see what was the meaning of the order, and the first thing that caught my eye was a body of the Sikh cavalry among a lot of bushes. A great number of the body-guard men did not hear the order, and followed the 3rd Dragoons. We managed, however, to get about 40 of them together, and went at the enemy in sections of threes—not being able to form line and charge, on account of the bushes. The cheer I told you of before, that the 3rd Dragoons gave, raised my Irish spirit to such a pitch, that I said to myself—"Now, then, for the honour of old Erin," and in another minute I found myself in the middle of the Sikhs. I was surrounded by four of these blackguards, all cutting and slashing at me with their swords, and, to make bad worse, I lost both my stirrups; there was not a man of the body-guard near me at the time; it was a dreadful situation to be in, certainly; and the only thing left was to make a last effort, which I did by digging both my heels into the sides of my little horse, and giving one or two jolly cuts with my sword, which cleared the way for me. I soon found myself amongst the body-guard again, with only a slight wound on the thigh. Not long after this, we were at them again, and I got a shot right through the muscle of my right arm, and another a little higher up, which went through my coat and my shirt, but never touched my skin. Was not that a narrow escape? Four officers out of six were wounded that evening; I mean those of the body-guard. Well, after fighting for some time, we (40 of us) gave about 200 of the Sikhs as good a licking as ever they had got. But, if these fellows had fought as well at the end as they did at the commencement, they would have cut every one of us up; for we are no match for them in hand-to-hand work. They use their swords and manage their horses a great deal better than we do; and they proved it that evening. Two of the officers had their reins cut; a fellow tried that at mine, but missed, and caught my horse such a cut behind the ear!

I must tell you something of my father, and the narrow escape he had that evening. My dad, with his regiment, lost sight of the brigade soon after we made the move round the enemy's flank. The dust and smoke were so great that you could not see your hand before you. Had it not been for that, the 5th would have been up with us when we attacked those fellows in the bushes, and the consequence would have been that they would all have been butchered, and, very likely, we should not have been so severely cut up. When my governor found himself all alone with his regiment, he was rather puzzled what to do; but, rather than stand still, he moved on with his regiment towards some dust he saw in the distance, not knowing whether it was the enemy or ourselves that was kicking it up, and caring very little which—but on he went. After ten minutes' cantering, he was astonished to hear his men cheering, and asked why they did so? They said they saw the Sikhs ahead. He had not time to give them an order, for no sooner had they commenced cheering, than his horse—a brute he gave 1000 rupees for only a week before—took to its heels, and rushed off right into the

middle of the enemy's infantry. Not a man of the 5th went after him, though they would follow him to the —, if they had orders; but they were obliged to keep to their ranks. The Sikhs fired volley after volley at him; but, by some luck or other, he went right through their ranks without getting a hit. He was a long time riding alone by himself, and at last he came up with the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Robert Sale, and the 31st Queen's. He was talking to Sir R. Sale when he was shot; and, at the same time, my governor was hit by some grape-shot in the left arm, and had his sword broken over his head; and an hour or two after the fighting was over, and we all returned to camp and had a splendid dinner. Now then, uncle, I must hurry over the account of the next action, which lasted twenty-four hours—the Waterloo of India. We had two days given us after the Moodkee affair to rest our limbs and bury our dead. On the morning of the 21st, we marched at sun-set in battle array—the infantry leading, followed by artillery, protected by cavalry. We marched about 12 miles when the halt was sounded. We dismounted, and had something to eat. We had about a quarter-of-an-hour's rest, when we were on the move again towards the enemy's entrenched camp, which was distant about two miles. In a short time we were within gun-shot of it. The halt again sounded, and the Governor-General, Commander-in-Chief, and all the general officers, held a consultation, whether we should attack them at once or wait until the following morning. Sir Hugh Gough was for attacking them at once, and it was given in his favour—so, at three o'clock, our heavy guns opened upon their camp. There was a heavy fire kept up from both sides. At last, we managed to set fire to their camp. Our infantry made three or four charges at their batteries, and succeeded in driving the fellows away from their guns, and spiking them; but they could get no further than the guns. The enemy's infantry fought beautifully. I don't mean to say they could lick ours; but they blew hundreds of our brave fellows up by springing mines, and then coming down in numbers, and firing at us with their matchlocks. It was about nine o'clock when our infantry retired from the camp. I was at that time with the 5th Cavalry, talking to my father, when a round shot came right between us both, and killed a trooper and a horse behind us. By Jove, uncle, I shall never forget that as long as I live: the whiz that that ball made was ringing in my ears for an hour afterwards. We bivouacked for that night close to the enemy's camp, and they amused themselves by firing at us with their big guns the whole night. At daybreak on the morning of the 22nd we went at them again, and drove them out of their entrenchments at one o'clock. The Governor-General sent for the 5th Cavalry, and ordered it to go ahead four miles to see if the Sikhs had gone off. We had scarcely gone a mile when the blackguards came down on us again. That was the critical moment; the fate of India was at stake: it was a regular case of fight or die, and the former we did in style. At three o'clock in the afternoon of the 22nd the fate of India was decided, and the most bloody battle ever fought in this quarter of the world finished. At five o'clock that evening we went into Ferozepore, and bivouacked that night. Best love to all, and believe me ever to remain your affectionate nephew,
AUGUSTUS H. ALEXANDER.

The *Globe* says, "We have obtained leave to copy the following portion of a private letter from a gallant officer who commanded one of the regiments engaged in the severe three days' battle on the bank of the Sutlej:—'Camp Hurreeka Ghaut, on the left bank of the Sutlej, 15th January.—God only knows how this desperate war will terminate. Our loss in killed and wounded has been



THE FIELD OF JELALABAD.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

almost three thousand. God only knows how I escaped. I commanded the—th on the 18th, at the close of that battle; and I commanded—the in the battles of the 21st and 22nd. My Arab charger was shot on the night of the 21st, while in square. Lord Fitzroy Somerset's son received his death wound in the ranks of the 50th; he was a noble and gallant soldier."

JELALABAD.

This place is associated with the most brilliant successes of the lamented Sir Robert Sale; for here, in the winter of 1841–42, with a handful of British troops, the gallant Commander made a most heroic defence against a numerous and infuriate army of Afghans. The date of our sketch, obligingly forwarded by a Correspondent, is 1842; the fortifications were destroyed in October, that year, by order of General Pollock, on his final evacuation of Afghanistan.

Jelalabad is the capital of the province of the same name, and is situated nearly a mile from the south bank of the river of Kabool (shown in the second distance of the sketch), and five miles below the confluence of the Soorkh Rood. It is stated to have been founded by the Emperor Akbar, called also Jelal-ad-din. Two other towns of greater extent formerly stood near the present, and their ruined defences can still be traced. Jelalabad is wretchedly built of unburnt bricks, and has little either of manufactures or trade, though advantageously situated on the main road from the Punjab to Kabool. The amount of population is variously stated—from 3000 to 10,000. A considerable portion of the number are Hindoos—here, as in other places, the monopolizers of trade. The place owes its importance to the fact of its being the residence of the Governor of the fertile province of which it is the chief town. (*Thornton's Gazetteer*.)

The annexed Engraving is from a drawing by Captain George Powell Thomas, Bengal Army; and may be relied on for its fidelity.

CHINESE BEDSTEAD.

This highly-curious specimen of the *beaux meubles* of China is now to be seen at the warehouse of Mr. R. A. C. Loader, 24, Pavement, Finsbury. It was the property of a Mandarin, and was taken at Peking, by a Captain, during the late war. It is, perhaps, the finest piece of Chinese cabinet-work ever seen in England, being carved, solid rosewood and ash, in many parts three inches in thickness. The design is truly tasteful, and not merely distinguished by its elaborate beauty. The Canopy (not shown in our engraving) is of teak, finely perforated. Another peculiarity is the Dressing-room, which is attached, and is of a like character. The entire weight is 1097 lbs.

This would appear to have been the great family Bedstead of the Mandarin from whose establishment it was taken. It was highly prized; for in China, as in England, the best Bedstead is held almost in veneration, and is handed down, from generation to generation, for hundreds of years.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 22.—Fourth Sunday in Lent—Goethe died, 1832.
MONDAY, 23.—Weber died, 1829.
TUESDAY, 24.—Venus rises 4h. 27m. a.m.
WEDNESDAY, 25.—Annunciation—Lady Day.
THURSDAY, 26.—Prince George of Cambridge born, 1819.
FRIDAY, 27.—Peace of Amiens, 1802.
SATURDAY, 28.—Abercromby died, 1801.

HIGH WATER at London-bridge, for the Week ending March 28.

| Monday. | Tuesday. | Wednesday. | Thursday. | Friday. | Saturday. |
|----------|----------|------------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| M. 10 12 | M. 11 35 | M. 10 0 | M. 9 39 | M. 1 6 | M. 1 30 |
| A. 10 56 | A. 11 35 | A. 10 0 | A. 9 39 | A. 1 6 | A. 1 30 |
| M. 10 12 | M. 11 35 | M. 10 0 | M. 9 39 | M. 1 6 | M. 1 30 |
| A. 10 56 | A. 11 35 | A. 10 0 | A. 9 39 | A. 1 6 | A. 1 30 |

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Oxford Undergraduate" is thanked; but the proffered translation of "Metastasio" is not to our purpose.
"Student" had better wait till the letter-boxes are altered.
"E. P."—Miss Shirreff has more than once appeared as one of the Singing Witches in "Macbeth." The large Picture anon.
"J. N. H." Sheffield.—We do not decide wagers.
"T. N."—Cravely, is thanked; but the Sonnet is declined.
"W. S." Great Malvern.—The confession of Garrett, the Railway thief, was noticed in our paper of Jan. 24.
"A Constant Subscriber," Liverpool.—Peel, in the Isle of Man, contains a Cathedral; but it should not, on that account, be termed a city, since it is but a decayed town.
"L. E. L."—We are not responsible for Advertisers.
"O. O."—There is no "Royal road" of three or four months to excellence in Wood Engraving; it will require more than as many years, and a knowledge of drawing will much aid the learner.
"Xp."—The origin of Spital Sermons is described in No. 151 of our Journal, page 183.
"Miles" is recommended to address his application to the military authorities in Paris.
"E. R." should apply to the Masters of the School of Design, Somerset House. There will be a small charge for tuition.
"Erigidus" is correct: the Sinking of the Royal George took place Aug. 29, and not June 28 (as we have stated), 1782. We were misled by "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates."
"Juvenis." Warwick.—Whether any one will take Covent-Garden Theatre this season is very problematical.
"Conscientia."—A Master cannot legally interfere with the religious inclinations of his Apprentice.
"Merritt" may hear of many Books on Emigration at Cross, opposite Furnival's Inn, Holborn.
"T. E."—The hoghead of wine is sixty-three gallons.
"S. W."—To expedite a letter to Australia, address it by Overland Mail, via Marseilles or Southampton.
"A Member of the Third Troop of Norfolk Yeomanry" is thanked for his corrective Letter and List.
"A Regular Subscriber," Stroud, may obtain of an Army Agent the information as to the Prize Money.
"A. B. R."—We have not since heard of "the Stolen Child."
"T. H."—An outline description and illustration of Faraday's recent discovery of the Magnetization of Light appeared in No. 196 of our Journal.
"C. B."—Jackson's Treatise on Wood Engraving is the most comprehensive work of its class, but it is expensive. The Supplement to Vol. 4 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS contains Engravings and Descriptions of the Tools used in Wood Engraving.
"E. P."—Foster's Bookkeeping by Double Entry.
"E. M." Weymouth, is recommended to complain to the General Post Office. Our Correspondent should state the distance of his house from the Post Office at Weymouth.
"An Old Subscriber," Lymington.—Landseer's "Bolton Abbey in the Olden Time" is an original creation of the painter's genius.
"Rara Avis" will find official situations somewhat scarce; he had better seek interest with a Member of Parliament.
"H. W. G." Durham.—Address, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
"Johnny."—Mrs. Ellis's works are published by Fisher and Co., London.
"Dilemma."—The publication of "Bogue's European Library" was commenced before "Bohn's Standard Library" was announced.
"S. G." Bond-street, should consult the article "Pawnbrokers," in the "Penny Cyclopaedia."
"C. De L." Wetherhampton.—The most complete work on Electro-Metallurgy is "Smees's Elements."
"Hercules," Truro, we do not understand.
"Miss Kent," and "O. H. P." Liverpool, will be entitled to the large View of Dublin, without any extra charge or drawing.
"A Constant Subscriber," Blandford.—Whatever duty is paid will be returned.
"Anglicus," Paris, is thanked for the suggestion, though we cannot entertain the project.
"Chez-Moi."—"God Save the King," composed by Dr. Bull, was first sung at a grand entertainment given by the Merchant Tailors' Company to King James I., in 1607, in honour of the escape of that Monarch from the Powder Plot. The French "God Save the King" is "Vive le Roi."
"A Churchman."—We are not aware of the day of the consecration of All Saints Church, Lambeth.
"A Constant Reader," Canterbury.—The republication would be mischievous.
"S. H. T." Scarborough.—Lady Sale was not at Moodkee, during the recent battle.
"A. H." Thomastown.—An insolvent will be liable for any debt that is not entered in his schedule.
"A Subscriber," may, probably, hear of the invention of Candle-making Machinery, at 61, Shoe-lane.
"J. J. O. S." Woburn.—A newspaper may be sent from London into the country, and vice versa, free of postage.
"Smith and Co." should consult a Solicitor.
"A Dublin Subscriber."—We do not decide wagers.
"X. Y. Z." can only proceed by action-at-law.
"A Great Admirer."—Mario is not married, but he is engaged. We have no register of his birth.
"A Widow."—We recommend an application to Cramer and Co., of Regent-street. They will give sound advice.
"A German Student."—All names have a conventional pronunciation in every language. We gave that of Staudt as he pronounces it himself; but he may be wrong, and our Correspondent right.
"Huddleston."—The Exhibition of the Society of British Artists will be opened in a fortnight or three weeks.

"O. U."—"A Constant Subscriber."—"An Original and Continued Subscriber."—"L. L." Bath.—"A. B." Lynn.—"C. C." Stratford-on-Avon.—"A. C."—"Enquirer."—"Nalator."—"Ashab."—"A Young Lady."—"Millicent."—"We are too much pressed with intelligence, at this busy season of the year, to reply to inquiries of literary and antiquarian curiosity, and of trifling interest to the public.
"J. C." Wyndham-street.—The largest Parish Church in the Metropolis is that of St. Saviour, Southwark.
"B. S. E."—The costume of the Clown of our present Pantomimes is a grotesque corruption of the dress of the ancient Court-Fool. (See the celebrated Wood-cut by Albert Durer.)
"J. T." Corfe Castle, and "A Subscriber," West Bromwich.—Due notice will be given of the issue of the large View of Dublin.
"T. C."—The Lines are ineligible.
"H. H."—The Cradle of Henry V. has been too often engraved for us to repeat.
"An Old Subscriber," Blomfield-street.—Tennyson's Poems are published by Mocron, Dover-street; whether a Letter addressed to the Poet would reach him.
"J. W." although one of a "very tall, fine" family, would have little chance of obtaining the object in view by an "appeal to the public."
"Ensign's" letter has amused us.
"A Fortunate, Unfortunate Railway Agent" appears to be in a brown study.
"Exeter" had better not become a "Perpetual-Motion Seeker."
"A. M. Z."—Eminence in the Law may be attained without great proficiency in public speaking.
"A. A. C." Taunton, and "Apollonia," should consult "Haydon's Lectures on Painting."
"P. T. O."—Sivori's name is pronounced See-vor-ee: the accent on the first syllable.
"O. P."—Mr. Hatton did play on the pianoforte at Jullien's Concerts: his address may be obtained at Cramer and Co's, Regent-street.
"Curiosita."—Mrs. Sunderland has been singing for some years at the Concerts of Choral Societies in the North; and appeared in London, at Exeter Hall, this season. We do not know her maiden name.
"W. R. H. Burnham."—Mr. Thomas Slingsby Duncombe, M.P., is not entitled to the prefix "Hon." That addition is the courtesy designation given to the younger sons of Earls, and to all the children of Viscounts and Barons. Mr. Duncombe is the eldest son of Thomas Duncombe, Esq., of Copgrove, in the county of York, whose elder brother was created Baron Feversham.
"M. F. D."—"J. B. B." Taunton.—"Censor," Exeter,—and "M. E. A., a Rugbyman."—We, last week, attempted to solve the arithmetical problem submitted to us by the decimal method, because it was the simplest and neatest; at the same time, we were aware that greater exactness might be attained by a fractional, logarithmical, or algebraical process. The small difference—of about a half-penny—between our result and that of our Correspondents is owing, undoubtedly, to our not having employed more than four places of decimals.
"P. H." is right.
"J. A. P."—We have not room for the Railway Signals.
"H. O. P." Newcastle, may obtain the information at some Army Accoutrement Maker's.
"L. L."—On any kind of people. The Indian Mail arrives in England fortnightly.
"An Old Subscriber," Belfast, should write to the Newsman who supplies the paper.
"A. B. Y. Z." should consult a Solicitor.
"Daphnis." Warminster, will require a Passport from the Belgian Ambassador.
"A Subscriber."—Fortune on the Funds.
INELIGIBLE.—"J. F. W."

BOOKS RECEIVED.—The Novitate.—Bateman's Law of Auctions.—Bogue's European Library, (Roscoe's Leo X., 2 vols.)—Ruff's Guide to the Turf.—Major Lawrence's Adventures of an Officer, 2 vols.—The Robertses on their Travels, by Mrs. Trollope, 3 vols.
ERRATUM.—In our last No., p. 182, (Gerald Gage), col. 1, line 4 from top, for "she had grown less fond of him," read "she had grown fond of him."

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1846.

THAT the "letter killeth" is abundantly proved in our courts of law, in those cases where the strict terms of an enactment are made the means of violating every principle of common sense and equity. Instances need not be quoted from the past, for every day is adding to their number; and one class of suits alone—that known as "Railway Cases"—is becoming very fertile in proofs of the fact that law and justice are often of no kin together. It is the golden age of scheming-attorneyism and bubble-blowing speculators; for, though they have been the actual men in getting up plans of railways, for which surveyors were employed, and numerous agents set to work in a style, to borrow a phrase from another class of managers, "utterly regardless of expense," they contrive, and the law abets them in contriving, to escape the consequences of their own misdeeds, had things prospered they would have bagged all the profits; but they back out of all the responsibility of payment, and leave it to that numerous class, almost a tolerable fraction of the whole human race, "Railway Committee-men."

The engineers and others who have demands to make for work and labour done are entitled to fair payment if their work has been fairly executed; but we conceive that equity should throw the charge on the real employers, the active spirits, the Company, in fact; for everybody else connected with it appear, in most cases, to have been mere cyphers. The attachment should be made, too, against the general funds of the undertaking; if they are insufficient, it shows that the engineers have given extensive credit to a concern that did not deserve and should not have commanded credit at all. The law does not countenance a creditor who has been utterly reckless in his dealings, and it would have been a great advantage to the public had engineers, whose work is so expensive, ascertained beforehand what were the prospects of payment, and whether or not there were really sufficient funds at the back of the undertaking. If, as sometimes appears to have been the case, engineers were themselves among the first promoters of the scheme, the case is still worse; and to give them a remedy against the individuals they have coaxed into the Company by the terms of a prospectus, and who took no share whatever in the management, is only to legalise and protect a refined system of plunder.

Let each shareholder be liable to his part of the expenses with others; but the law becomes a violation of justice when it permits individuals to be singled out from others equally liable, and made to defray the whole charge of proceedings of which they had no knowledge, took no part in, and neither controlled nor regulated. The letter of the law may support some of the recent decisions; but we think Judges might show a little less virulence against the victims of these speculators: they seem to exult in what is really, on their part, abetting extortion from the Bench, by virtue of Acts of Parliament, which those same Judges not unfrequently denounce as unintelligible. They are now lending the law to assist fraud and robbery: far better would it be to treat such cases like the Jew's suit for the "pound of flesh," as cases in which it is desirable, for the sake of "a great right," to do "a little wrong"—and, instead of insisting on the letter of the law, inspire Juries with something like the spirit of equity.

COURT AND HAUTON.

HER MAJESTY'S DRAWING-ROOM.—Her Majesty held a Drawing-Room at St. James's Palace on Thursday, at two o'clock, which was most numerously and brilliantly attended.
HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO PARIS.—Accounts from Paris mention that the preparations for the visit of her Majesty Queen Victoria to the King and Queen of the French were proceeding without intermission at the Tuilleries, Neuilly, St. Cloud, and Versailles, and particularly at the Trianon.
THE QUEEN'S COURT.—The Queen held a Court and Privy Council on Wednesday, at Buckingham Palace. The Council was attended by Prince Albert, the Ministers, &c. Viscount Canning, Chief Commissioner of her Majesty's Woods and Forests, was by command of the Queen, sworn one of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and took his place at the board. At the Court the Right Hon. Sir Robert Gordon, G.C.B., her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Austria, was presented to the Queen by the Earl of Aberdeen. Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, had an audience of the Queen. The Bishop of Calcutta had an audience of the Queen, to submit to her Majesty the ground plan and the perspective view of the Cathedral of St. Paul, Calcutta, erected by Colonel Forbes, of the Engineers. The Duke of Buccleuch and Sir Robert Peel had audiences of the Queen.
THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S PARTY.—The Duke of Wellington will give a grand entertainment next Wednesday, the 25th instant, at Apsley House, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and the Duchess of Gloucester, when a distinguished party is invited to meet the Royal party.

APPROACHING MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage is contemplated between Mr. Egerton, eldest son of Lord and Lady Francis Egerton, and Lady Mary Campbell, fourth daughter of the Earl and Countess of Cawdor, and niece of the Duchess of Buccleuch. It is stated that the nuptials will be solemnised in the approaching summer.

ARISTOCRATIC MARRIAGE IN PARIS.—A marriage in high life took place on Monday last, at the British Embassy, Paris. The parties were James Duff, Esq., M.P., son of General Sir Alexander Duff, and Lady Agnes Georgiana Elizabeth Hay, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Erroll. Amongst the numerous distinguished persons present were Lord and Lady Cowley, the Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury, the Marquis of Hertford, Lady Powerscourt, &c.

ARRIVAL OF JOSEPH BONAPARTE IN LONDON.—Joseph Bonaparte came by the Cambria from the United States, and has arrived at the Brunswick Hotel, Hanover-square.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN THE COLONIES.

A numerous meeting of the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London was held on Tuesday, at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, "to adopt resolutions for providing the ministrations of religion and the means of education, in connection with the Church of England, for our emigrant countrymen in the British colonies."

The Lord Mayor was in the chair, supported by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Jamaica, Lord John Russell, Lord John Manners, Lord Courtenay, M.P., Lord John Thynne, Sir George Larpent, R. M. Milnes, M.P., the Rev. Sir H. Duckenfield, Archdeacon Robinson, Archdeacon Harrison, the Dean of Chichester, R. Mangles, Esq., M.P., Alderman Copeland, M.P., T. Baring, Esq., M.P., Archdeacon Manning, Sir C. Hunter, H. Aglionby, Esq., M.P., G. P. Young, Esq., T. D. Acland, Esq., Alderman Farebrother, &c.

The Bishop of London, in proposing the first resolution, said, that frequently as he had attended their meetings, he could truly say he never experienced so much satisfaction as on the present occasion, when he saw not only the chief magistrate of the greatest city in the world, the representative of its principal men, but also so large a number of its inhabitants assembled for the purpose of doing honour to the Church by means of the society. (Applause.) After referring to letters from the Bishops of Montreal, Newfoundland, &c., to prove the spiritual destitution existing in the British Colonies, his lordship proposed the following resolution, and resumed his seat amidst great applause:—"That while a great present deficiency of the means of public worship and religious instruction exists throughout the British colonies, about 40,000 persons, for the most part of the poorest class, annually go out as emigrants, to settle in those countries."

Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The Bishop of Jamaica, in an eloquent speech, proposed the following resolution:—"That the poor labourers and workmen, who are compelled to seek an independent subsistence for themselves and their families in the Colonies, and are thus deprived of the advantages provided for them at home, in their own parish church and school, have a strong claim on their countrymen for help, in providing themselves and their children with the ministrations of religion and the means of education."

Lord John Russell, in seconding the resolution, said:—"I rise to address you, not only as being connected with this city, having the honour of being one of your representatives, but likewise having held a situation under the Crown which gave me an opportunity of knowing the situation of the Colonies (hear, hear); I had also the means of learning how valuable are the efforts which are made by this Society for the diffusion of Christianity in the Colonies. (Cheers.) It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I rise to second the resolution which speaks of extending to the poor labourers and workmen, who are compelled to seek a subsistence for themselves and families in our Colonies, some of those advantages provided for them at home in their own parish churches and schools. (Applause.) The resolution was agreed to.

Archdeacon Manning proposed the following resolution:—"That the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London, whose commercial interests are so closely interwoven with the prosperity of the Colonies, are specially called upon to promote their moral and spiritual welfare."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.
It was then agreed that a subscription should be opened, and thanks were voted to the Lord Mayor.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF ST. PATRICK.

The 63rd anniversary festival of this society was celebrated on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern. The attendance was not very numerous, there being only about 120 persons present. Among the nobility and gentry assembled on the platform we observed the following:—Lords Palmerston and Lincoln, Viscount Courtenay, Baron Robeck, Admiral Sir C. Malcolm, General Canfield, Sir W. Somerville, General L'Estrange, Sir T. B. Lennard, Sir R. Campbell, Sir J. N. R. Campbell, Mr. R. Archbold, M.P., Mr. J. Collett, M.P., Mr. Butler, M.P., Mr. J. W. Fitzpatrick, and Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P.

The cloth having been drawn, and the usual loyal toasts having been proposed, and drunk with all the honours,

Lord Palmerston, who filled the chair, gave "The Army and Navy." In introducing the toast, he expressed a hope that a period was fast approaching when which might be honourable to both parties, without having recourse to the lamentable struggle of arms; but if it was our misfortune ever again to be compelled, by the violence or injustice of any other nation, to draw the sword in defence of our rights and honour, they might be sure they would find our army and navy equal to any emergency.

General L'Estrange and Admiral Malcolm acknowledged the toast on behalf of their respective services.

The President then proposed "Health and Prosperity to the Benevolent Society of St. Patrick." In doing so, he said that in most other countries the duties of public charity were discharged entirely by the Government; but, in this land, they were mainly supported by the voluntary contributions of private individuals. Yet the sources of it never dried up, and he could only liken it to those streams which flowed from lofty mountain ranges, and which, however supplied, were never found wanting for the purposes to which Providence, had destined them.

The next toast proposed was the "Health of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland." The Earl of Lincoln returned thanks, and, on rising, was received with considerable applause. He said that it was his duty, in consideration of the office which he had the honour to hold, to rise, in the absence of the Lord-Lieutenant, to thank them for the compliment which they had paid him. He hoped that he might be allowed to interpret the reception which he had met with as an acknowledgment, with respect to the Lord-Lieutenant, of his desire to co-operate in any measures which might promote the good of the country over which the Sovereign had placed him as Viceroy. In improving the condition of Ireland, he was sure they would all agree with their noble President that education stood pre eminent. He believed that Government, and societies, and individuals, might do much separately for the amelioration of that unhappy country, but the greatest good for Ireland would be effected by the co-operation of all. The moment had arrived when the Government was called on to make great exertions on behalf of the physical wants of Ireland; but he trusted that private charity would flow not less uninterruptedly from private sources.

The health of the various benefactors of the society, that of the President, and various other toasts, were given and drunk, and the Secretary announced the amount of subscriptions collected to be about £980.

After the report had been read, the children, preceded by the Stewards, marched round the hall, their neat and healthy appearance eliciting the marked approval of the company.

The gallery of the hall was graced with the presence of many ladies, who were patient spectators of the festivities going on beneath.
The band of the Coldstream Guards was in attendance, and the musical and other arrangements were excellent.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.—Tuesday being the festival set aside by the Roman Catholic Church in special honour of St. Patrick, and which is kept with so much reverence and subsequent jollity by the natives of the Sister Isle, the annual service was performed at the Roman Catholic Chapel in Soho-square, designated after the name, and devoted to the honour of that saint, on which occasion a solemn high mass was celebrated before a very crowded auditory, and a sermon, suitable to the occasion, was delivered extempore by the Right Rev. Dr. Morris, Roman Catholic Bishop of Troy.

FANCY FAIR IN THE THAMES TUNNEL.—A fancy fair, to celebrate the third anniversary of the opening of this stupendous and extraordinary undertaking, is announced to be held in the Tunnel on Monday next and three following days.

THE NEW GATES AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.—The new gates, which have for several weeks past been in the course of erection at the western or grand front of the Royal Exchange, have been just completed and thrown open.

BANK OF ENGLAND MEETING.—On Thursday, a Quarterly General Court of the Proprietors of Stock in this Corporation was held, for the declaration of a dividend for the current half-year. The Court was very fully attended. The Governor, Mr. J. B. Heath, took the chair. The Governor said he had to acquaint the Court that this was a quarterly meeting, held pursuant to the charter, to consider of a dividend, and that it was his duty to state, that the Directors having considered the Bank's accounts, they recommended that a dividend of £3 10s. out of interest and profits should be made, and without any deduction for the Income-tax. The Court of Proprietors would, no doubt, require some information as to the Rest. On the 31st of August, 1845, the amount under this head was £3,588,887, showing an increase of £15,363. On the 28th of February, 1846, the amount was £3,689,430, exhibiting an increase of £100,543. Therefore, upon the whole year, there had been an increase of £115,906. (Hear, hear.) The hon. Chairman then put the question that the usual dividend should be declared, which was agreed to, as also a vote of thanks to the Directors for their excellent management.

WOODEN PAVEMENT.—The City Commission of Sewers decided on Thursday, by forty votes to one, that Newgate-street should be paved with granite; and that the street should be closed for that purpose for three weeks.

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—On Wednesday, the price of bread fell, in various parts of the metropolis, from 7½d. to 7d., and some to 6½d. The highest price of bread is now 9d., and the lowest 5½d., per 4lb. loaf.
METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—New Oxford-street is now fast approaching completion, and it is expected that the roadway will shortly be thrown open for the passage of vehicles. The whole of the buildings having an architectural frontage present a most pleasing appearance, particularly when viewed from the end of Tottenham-court-road. A still further improvement is about being effected in this locality, the whole of the houses fronting St. Giles's Church having been demolished preparatory to the erection of a handsome crescent on the site.

POSTSCRIPT.

SUICIDE OF CAPTAIN M'LEOD, OF THE "GREAT LIVERPOOL" STEAMER.

In part of our first impression we were enabled to announce the suicide of Captain M'Leod, the commander of the *Great Liverpool* steamer, which was recently lost. We have since received some additional particulars. The following is an extract of a letter from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's agent at Corunna (E. Santos, Esq.), dated Corunna, March 12:—

"I returned from the wreck of the *Great Liverpool* on the 10th inst. The melancholy death of Captain M'Leod, which took place on the morning of the 8th instant, has, as you may well suppose, greatly added to my labours.

"Poor Captain M'Leod has been, ever since the unfortunate loss of the *Liverpool*, in an extremely depressed state, and caused me very serious apprehensions. At five o'clock in the morning, I went to the habitation where he, with one of his officers and the doctor had been sleeping. I told them to get ready, as everything had been arranged by me for an early start to Corunna. I asked Captain M'Leod how he had rested, when he replied that he had not closed his eyes, went to the window, and agreed with me on our having fine weather for our journey; immediately after, he took off his coat, and went into his sleeping-room, I thought to wash. We soon heard a noise, and the landlord coming in to report the same, made us all rush into his room, where we found him weltering in his blood, and his throat cut from ear to ear; all our efforts could not prevent his expiring within ten minutes, so effectually had the rash act been done."

Another account says:—"Captain M'Leod was buried in the village of Cee, where the distressing catastrophe was perpetrated, every one of his fellow sufferers following his remains to the grave with heavy and mournful hearts."

"Captain M'Leod was a gentleman of extremely high spirit and honour, and it is not improbable that the severe sufferings, anxiety, and trials, the loss of the vessel entailed upon him, superinduced the committal of the dreadful deed."

"Mrs. M'Leod, with her youthful family, is resident in Southampton. The distressing intelligence was communicated to her as delicately as possible, but it is impossible to describe the agonising state of mind of this truly unfortunate lady."

"Capt. M'Leod was a lieutenant in the navy; his commission bears date the 19th of July, 1823."

"The conduct of the natives is described as villanous in the extreme: they openly filched everything they could lay their hands upon, accompanied in many instances with acts of violence."

"The unfortunate ship had entirely disappeared—not a vestige of her was to be seen. Occasionally, however, things floated ashore; but they were quickly pounced upon by those ravenous wolves in human shape, and divided amongst them."

THE GRAND MILITARY STEEPLE CHASES AT LEAMINGTON.—FRIDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, h ft, with a purse added, for officers' horses. Captain Powell's Cinderella (Owner) 1 Lieutenant Cator nd Marengo (Captain Bushe) 2 A fine race with two, and won by a neck only.

Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, 11st each. Winner to be sold for £100. Lieutenant Baker's Ploughboy (Mr. Coles) 1 Lieutenant Little's Pickwick (Owner) 2 Won by a length, the second beating the third by a head.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL SKIPSEY.—This gallant Admiral, who had been residing at Brighton during the latter years of his life, died there on Wednesday evening, in the 90th year of his age. W. Skipsey, Lieutenant of the *Berwick* in Keppel's action in 1778, and wounded in that off the Dogger-bank, 1781; of the *Britannia*, at Howe's relief of Gibraltar; and commanded the *Ternagant* in the expedition to Egypt in 1801. *Gazetted* 1796.

TERMINATION OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THE CITY.—The civil war in the City between the Corporation and the Watermen's Steam-packet Company has terminated. After long negotiations the Navigation Committee have rescinded the order prohibiting the Watermen's steamers from calling at Blackfriars-pier, the original cause of the dispute, and now the Watermen land and embark passengers as usual at the pier, on their way to and from Woolwich and Greenwich. The St. Paul's-wharf Pier, once dragged away by the Corporation forces and brought back again by the crew of the *Waterman* No. 5, is to be permitted to remain for the use of the Watermen's Company. All legal proceedings between the Company and the City have been for the present suspended.

SNOW-STORM IN THE NORTH.—A letter from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dated Wednesday night, says:—"The weather, which has been unusually fine here for some time past, yesterday became cold and frosty, and during the night a snow-storm commenced, which has continued without intermission during the whole day, and still rages with unabated fury. The snow is nearly two feet deep, and the roads are almost impassable. The railway trains have been delayed, and some not able to go at all; and, should the storm continue over night, it will be impossible for the coaches to run northward. Those due this evening have not yet arrived. This is the most severe storm of snow experienced in this district for many years."

FOUR THOUSAND MECHANICS WANTED IN MANCHESTER.—Large posters were yesterday displayed throughout the metropolis, announcing that no less than 4000 mechanics, belonging to the undermentioned branches in the building trades, were wanted immediately at the following wages in Manchester and neighbourhood:—Carpenters and joiners, 28s. per week; bricklayers, 30s. per week; plumbers, 27s. per week; slaters, 26s. per week; plasterers and painters, 26s. per week; and labourers, 18s. per week.

GREAT ROBBERIES OF JEWELLERY AT HULL.—Since Monday great excitement has prevailed in Hull, owing to the commission of two extensive burglaries at the premises of the principal jewellers of the town. The amount of property plundered, principally in jewellery, is several thousands. Both robberies were accomplished on Sunday, and it appears the first was discovered at about eleven o'clock at night at the shop of Mr. Isaac Daniel, jeweller and watch manufacturer, in Queen-street. It seems that Mr. Daniel, shortly before the above hour, had occasion to go to the Minerva Hotel, and in the course of a quarter of an hour returned and apparently found the premises in the same secure state as when he left. On entering, however, he noticed a large dog which he kept in the house lying on the floor dying, and near the poor animal some pieces of poisoned liver. The robbers must have used the utmost expedition, as they could only have been on the premises from five to ten minutes. Mr. Daniel's loss is said to amount to between £1500 and £2000, consisting of eighty gold and silver watches, thirty guards and chains, a large number of wedding-rings, diamond and other pins, silver spoons and forks, &c. &c. The second burglary took place in the same street, on the premises of Mr. Gardener. The proprietor was in the habit of sleeping on the premises, but, unfortunately, he did not do so on Sunday night. The door was fastened with two patent padlocks, and a lock in the door. All these the thieves had most cleverly unlocked, and, after plundering the interior, re-locked them, as if nothing had occurred. The gold and silver watches, gold chains and guards, diamond pins and rings, gold bracelets, gold and silver plate of all descriptions, and other costly articles, were stolen, the gross amount of which is estimated to be £2000.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—Our Paris Correspondent states that the Chamber of Deputies rejected the proposition of M. de Remusat, by a majority of 232 to 184. The Paris papers of Wednesday exhibit considerable excitement in consequence of the speech of M. Thiers, who, in supporting the proposal, attacked Louis Philippe personally, and even went so far as to accuse that Monarch of acting contrary to the principles professed by him at the Revolution of 1830.

PORTUGAL.—We have letters from Lisbon to the 13th instant, but they are destitute of news. The proposals of Sir R. Peel had created great sensation at that capital, but it does not appear that there is any intention on the part of Portugal to follow the example of establishing free trade. The *Revista Economica* contains the following:—"The reduction which Sir R. Peel proposes to make in the duties on a variety of agricultural productions will open a vast horizon of hope for Portugal. At the same time, however, our manufacturing industry will have to redouble its exertions, for it will have to strive against a rival more formidable than ever, as the reduction of wages, to which the operation of that measure must lead, will arm English industry with greater power than it has ever had. For our own part, our best plan is to defend ourselves, if necessary, by still higher protective duties, and by that means to obtain all the benefit we can from Sir R. Peel's concession, with as little injury as possible to our own manufactures."

GREECE.—The *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung* contains letters from Athens to the 29th of February. The Chamber of Deputies had at last brought the discussion on the Address to a close, and presented it to the King. Colonel N. Satratos, deputy from Sparta, had been murdered in his sleep by his Arabian servant.

PATRICK'S DAY AT DUBLIN CASTLE.—The usual military display which has been annually resorted to for the gratification of the people on Patrick's Day was observed on the occasion of relieving guard this day at the Castle. At eleven o'clock the troops under orders emerged from the Royal Barracks, led by a squadron of the Queen's Bays, followed by Lieutenant-General Sir Edw. Blakeney, attended by Town-Major White, and a brilliant staff. As soon as the gallant general made his appearance outside the barrack-gate, he was received with loud cheers; his arrival at the Castle was also the signal for a deafening round of applause. The bands of the Que. n's Bays and the 59th Regiment played Patrick's Day and Garryowen alternately, on their march to the Castle, and in the Castle-yard, during the process of relieving the military who were on duty. Sir Edw. Blakeney dismounted at the state entrance, and joined the Lord-Lieutenant, who appeared at a window, when the cheering was renewed. His Excellency, Sir Edw. Blakeney, and the officers of his staff, wore each a bunch of shamrock. The members of his Excellency's household occupied windows near that at which he stood, and remained there until the military had departed, and seemed much pleased with the good humour and peaceable and orderly demeanour of the people.

THE UNCERTAINTY OF LIFE.—On Wednesday, an inquest was held before W. Carter, Esq., at the Fox Tavern, Princes-street, near Vauxhall-gardens, as to the death of Charles Walker, aged 42 years, lately living at No. 12, Anderson's-walk, Princes-street. The deceased had formerly been an actor in the provinces, where he performed, for several years, the low comedy parts, but, through ill health, had been compelled to come to London to reside with his friends. On Sunday night last he partook of supper, after which he retired to rest, and, when the servant went to his room the next morning, to call him for breakfast, he was discovered dead in bed. Mr. Jeffery, of Paradise-street, surgeon, was called in, but life was quite extinct. The deceased had died from some affection of the heart. The Jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

March 14th.

CHRIST CHURCH.—The Duke of Portland has appointed the Rev. O. F. Owen, M.A., incumbent of Stratton Audley, Oxfordshire, to be one of his Grace's domestic chaplains.

EXETER COLLEGE.—The Rev. Richard Croft, late Fellow of Exeter College, has been appointed to the vicarage of Hartburn, Northumberland.

NEW COLLEGE.—The Rev. T. J. Brown, M.A., Fellow of New College, to the vicarage of Sydling, St. Nicholas, near Dorchester, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. C. W. Bingham, on the presentation of the Warden and Fellows of St. Mary's College, Winchester.

BRASENOSE COLLEGE.—The Rev. G. H. Phillips, B.A., of Brasenose, has been appointed to the curacy of Mobberley, near Knutsford, Cheshire.

March 18th.

This day the following gentlemen were elected on the foundation, at Lincoln College:—Mr. G. O. Vance, of King's College, London, and Mr. Morris, of Worcester College, scholars on the old foundation; Mr. G. F. L. Bampffield, of Trinity College, and Mr. Arthur Tidman, commoner of Lincoln College, scholars on Dr. Hutchins's foundation; and Mr. R. J. Ogle, scholar of Trinity College, and Mr. G. E. Evans, commoner of Lincoln College, Lord Crewe's exhibitioners.

Mr. Isaac Gregory Smith, of Trinity College, who has just obtained the Hertford Scholarship for the Encouragement of Latin Literature in the University of Oxford, was head boy of Rugby School at Midsummer, 1845. Mr. Bradby, of Balliol, who was honourably mentioned, was also a Rugbeian.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF THE SENIOR CAPTAIN IN THE NAVY.—Captain John Clavell, the senior captain in her Majesty's navy, died at Greenwich Hospital last week, in which he had also been senior captain since 1841. Captain Clavell was first Lieutenant of Lord Collingwood's flag-ship, the *Royal Sovereign*, at the battle of Trafalgar, and was wounded on the occasion. He had charge of the ships in ordinary subsequently at this port and Plymouth, and was captain-superintendent of Chatham dockyard before accepting the retirement of Greenwich Hospital.

THE "BELLEROPHON" AND THE "RODNEY."—A Portsmouth letter of Monday says:—"Captain Collier and the officers and crew of the *Rodney* have brought the *Bellerophon* alongside the dockyard, and commenced stripping her masts and returning into store the sails, rigging, provisions, guns, and other articles; the fore and mizen masts are cleared, and it is expected she will be returned into the charge of the officers of the dockyard by Wednesday or Thursday. In the interim, Captain Sir Richard Grant has orders to employ officers and men from the *St. Vincent* in getting the *Rodney* ready for sea, and by the end of this week she will be completed and fit to go to Spithead. It is currently believed that the *Rodney* will be employed in conveying the 10th Hussars, or some other regiment, to India."

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

SUSPICIOUS DEATH IN SOHO-SQUARE.

An inquiry was commenced on Tuesday before the Coroner for Westminster, into the particulars of the death of Mary Beal, *alias* Slater, who was found hanging by the neck dead, on Monday, under very suspicious circumstances, in a kitchen in Holles-street, Soho. It appeared that the deceased lived with a man named Slater. A witness named Winifred Moran, stated that on the previous Friday, witness was called by Mrs. Rickards, the landlady, to look at deceased's neck, and that she saw at the back part of it about five or six cuts, covered with a quantity of dry blood. Witness dressed the wounds, and having applied a linseed poultice, asked her how they were inflicted, when she said, "Slater did it last Sunday, while his daughter was present, because I could not eat any dinner," and then, pointing to a white-handled knife which lay on the dresser, added, "That's the knife." Witness looked at it, and finding marks of blood on it, she gave it into the keeping of Mrs. Rickards. On Saturday she again dressed deceased's neck, and saw her no more till she found her hanging, on Monday afternoon. Slater and his daughter had since absconded.

Mr. J. W. Webb, surgeon, said, that he was called in to see deceased, who had been dead at least twelve hours, and he had no doubt death was the result of strangulation by suspension. The cord had cut through the muscles at the back of the neck, where there was a large wound.

A Juror said the case reminded him of the late murder of an elderly female at Westminster, by Martha Browning (who was executed), where a cord of similar make was twisted twice round the neck. He considered the case required the fullest investigation.

The Coroner observed that he was of the same opinion, and, to give time for the finding of Slater and his daughter, the inquiry was adjourned for a week.

SUDDEN DEATH OF MISS TUNSTALL.—Miss Tunstall, the well-known vocalist and, for some years, in the "olden time," the great favourite at Vauxhall Gardens, expired on Saturday morning last, at her residence in Wellington-street, Newington-caneway, in a manner which has caused the greatest shock amongst her friends. On Saturday morning she was taken very suddenly ill, and her illness assumed such an alarming appearance, that a surgeon was immediately sent for, who attended her up to the period of her death, which took place within an hour or two afterwards. Miss Tunstall, on the previous evening, had had a party of friends. She retired to bed in apparently good health, but in a few hours after leaving the merry circle, she was a corpse. On Monday an inquest was held, and a verdict of "Natural death" was recorded.

ALLEGED INCENDIARISM IN GRACECHURCH-STREET.—An inquiry into the circumstances attending the fire which occurred on the premises of Mr. Robert Plant, hosier and outfitter, of No. 6, Gracechurch-street, on the morning of Sunday last, commenced on Monday, and was adjourned. It was resumed on Tuesday afternoon, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. After the examination of a great many witnesses, the Jury returned the following verdict:—"That the premises, No. 6, Gracechurch-street, were wilfully set on fire by some person or persons unknown." The Foreman also announced that the following resolution had been unanimously agreed to by the members of the Jury:—"That the best and sincerest thanks are due from, and are hereby given by this Jury to William Payne, Esq., Coroner for the City of London, for the lengthened, patient, and complete investigation as to the cause of the fire at No. 6, Gracechurch-street, on Sunday morning last, and we further desire to express our great satisfaction at the revival, by that gentleman, of the ancient practice of holding courts of inquiry on all such fearful occasions in the City of London, which we doubt not will be productive of most important results."—It was stated in the inquest-room, that a vestry meeting would be forthwith called, with a view to a further investigation of the mysterious affair.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

By the advices lately received from Brazil it appears that a discovery has been made in the Cocoes Mine by a negro in the employ of the National Brazilian Company. This is a vein 12 fathoms wide, and traced to a length of 37 fathoms. It consists of "jactating," containing gold in grains, from the minutest particles to the size of a barley-corn.

It is now determined to fix the railway telegraph from both Liverpool and Manchester to London, by which information may be transmitted from London to Manchester or Liverpool, and *vice versa*, in three minutes or less.

The *Courrier Français* announces that the principal members of the order of St. John of Jerusalem have been summoned to meet at Vienna on the 20th of April next. It is said that the object of the contemplated meeting is to examine a plan proposed for establishing a chief seat in the order of Algeria. If this plan be adopted, a demand will be made on the French Government to grant a tract of land in that colony.

A letter from Hamburg of the 6th, mentions a report that an English vessel, laden with muskets, which had arrived in the Elbe, had been compelled to leave without landing her cargo, as it was supposed to be destined for the use of the Polish insurgents.

A curious order of the police was issued at Berlin on the 2nd instant. With a view of preventing the diminution of nightgales in their natural state of liberty, it is decreed that every person in Prussia who keeps a nightgale in a cage shall pay an annual tax of 10 thalers (about 30 shillings), and that any person putting a nightgale in future into cage, without giving information to the police, shall be fined 30 thalers.

The celebrated navigator Otto de Kotzebue, son of the dramatic writer, died at Revel on the 15th ult., aged 58. He had been three times round the world, making several important discoveries; but in 1839 retired from service, and lived in his family circle at Kan, in Esthonia.

In consequence of the failure of the potato crop, says the *Journal de la Meurthe*, there is dreadful misery among the poor in the arrondissement of Sarrebourg, in that department. The authorities have issued a circular entreating the inhabitants who have the means of doing so, to come forward and relieve the necessities of their unfortunate neighbours.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles announces the arrival in that port of the *Nouvel Eugene*, from Gambia. She confirms the accounts recently given of the English settlers having taken possession of some part of the French settlement on that river, and adds that the duties on merchandise imported into the English possessions there had just been doubled.

A sad accident occurred at Mons on the 9th. An inhabitant of that place, named Marvée, who had a considerable quantity of gunpowder in his cellar, went into it with a lighted candle, and with a young child in his arms. An instant afterwards there was a loud explosion, and the father and child were both killed, as was also the wife of the former, and mother-in-law of the latter, who was sleeping in a room immediately over the cellar.

We learn from Rome, 28th ult., that the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia visited the Pope on that day. The interview was exceedingly cordial, and after the usual ceremonies of reception, the Pope and the Grand Duke were closeted for nearly half an hour. At the close of this conference, to which only the Count de Boutenief, the Russian Ambassador, was admitted, the Grand Duke presented the gentlemen of his suite to his Holiness.

Colonel Voisin, who was implicated in the affair at Boulogne, but was recently pardoned by the King of the French, died on Monday at Passy, after a long illness.

It appears from the official report presented by the special commissioner of the Lyons and St. Etienne Railroad, to the prefect of the department, that the number of persons killed by the accident of the 1st inst., or who have since died, is 18, and the number of wounded 48. A rigid judicial inquiry is going on as to the causes and all the circumstances connected with this catastrophe.

A letter from Coblenz of the 11th, states that the reigning Duke of Saxe Gotha will set out in the course of the month for Spain and Portugal. The King of Naples, it adds, has broken off all negotiation relative to the marriage of the Count de Trapani with the Queen of Spain, in consequence of the protests on the subject which have taken place in the Spanish Cortes.

The address of the Greek Chamber of Representatives was presented to King Otho on the 26th ult. The King thanked them for their expressions of attachment and devotedness, and said he would cordially unite with them in all their views for the benefit of the country.

The *Courrier du Nord* states, that the opening of the Northern Railroad, far from being retarded, as it was apprehended, would, on the contrary, take place sooner than had been anticipated. It is announced positively that a trial will be made on the line from Valenciennes to Lille and to Arras on the 1st of April next, and that on the following day the road will be opened to the public.

The King of Holland has granted the concession of a railway from Maestricht to Aix-la-Chapelle, with two branches, one towards the coal mines of Kohischad, and the other towards Karkrade.

Private letters from Rome announce that M. Renzi had arrived in that city under a strong escort, and had been confined in the castle of St. Angelo. Letters from Tuscany of the 9th, state that considerable excitement prevails in the Grand Duchy. Cardinal Diaconus Paul Mangelli died at Rome on the 5th inst., in the 84th year of his age.

The German papers state that the Emperor of Russia has granted, for this year, permission for the importation of clayed sugar for refining, on payment of the same duties as that paid on raw sugar. With the approbation of the Emperor, the Council of the Empire and the Senate have decided that, for the promotion of foreign commerce, foreigners shall enjoy in the provinces of New Russia the same freedom as natives, with regard to the purchase of wheat and other productions of the country.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 15th of January, announce that a *fracas* had taken place at Post Victoria between the Caffres and the troops, in consequence of the military on duty attempting to arrest one of the aborigines who had stolen a blanket. Two of the Caffres were wounded in the affair, and then the riot was soon quelled. Tola, the chief residing in the neighbourhood, as well as his superior chieft, Botman, showed every disposition to restore order, and the latter had expressed his regret that anything should have occurred to disturb the good understanding hitherto subsisting between the military and his people.

A letter from Berlin of the 6th, says:—"The poet, Henry Heine, being anxious to return into Germany, and establish himself at Berlin, applied to M. Alexander Humboldt for his mediation; but all the endeavours of this good and learned man have hitherto been entirely without effect in favour of Henry Heine."

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

It appears from the accounts received this week, that the late attempt of the Poles to secure their freedom had completely failed. The occupation of Cracow by the Austrian forces is confirmed. The following is the official account given by the Austrian Commander:—

"Cracow, March 4.

"The insurgents retired from the city on the night of the 2d inst. Early the next morning, a deputation, with the Senator Kopf at their head, made their appearance before the Austrian forces, and announced the formation of a Provisional Committee. General Collin notified to them that the members of the former Senate, who remained in Cracow, were to form themselves into a new one, with Herr Kopf as their President. The General then ordered the bridge to be repaired as soon as possible. Before it was completed, two Russian staff officers announced the near approach of an imposing Russian force. Meantime the bridge was repaired, and immediate orders were given by the General to four Companies of the Schmelling regiments, the whole of the militia, and two squadrons of light horse to march into the city. They were received by the loud hurrahs of the congregated inhabitants. Meantime, the first Russians who had approached took possession of the Castle and the main guard-house, but with feeble numbers. General Collin ordered a reinforcement of infantry to the former, and of militia to the latter. Strong detachments of Russian troops under Generals Panukin and Trunstoff soon followed the advanced guard. Shortly afterwards General Collin had an interview with the Russian Commander-in-Chief, General Rudiger, at which it was agreed that the city should be surrounded by the Austrians and the Russians in equal numbers, and that the garrison duty should be performed by each on alternate days. On the 4th General Collin ordered into the city two guns and two squadrons of the Hohenzollern Light Horse and the Hohenegg battalion of the Landwehr, and into Podgorze a battalion of infantry, cavalry, and some artillery. He also placed troops in Wadowice. If the Prussian troops enter the city the service will be otherwise portioned out."

The conditions on which the Austrian General received the capitulation of the citizens of Cracow were—1st. That they should deliver up to him all the known leaders of the rebellion who remained in the city, or point out to him their residences. 2d. That a total disarmament of the inhabitants should take place, and that all weapons should be deposited in the Castle before noon on the 5th inst. And 3d. Any person who, during the stay of the Austrians in Cracow, appeared with weapons in his hands, or in whose dwelling arms of any kind should be found, should be judged by court-martial within twenty-four hours.

The *Augsburg Gazette* publishes accounts from Tarnow dated to the 25th ult. A squadron of cavalry had reinforced the garrison of the town, the hospitals of which were crowded with wounded noblemen and insurgents. The prisoners were confined in several houses, converted into jails. The massacres, committed by the peasants, still continued. A letter from Western Galicia commences thus:—"There is not a single nobleman remaining in the country." Several young Poles, repairing to Galicia, had been arrested on the frontier. The whole of the Catholic clergy of Cracow, with the exception of the bishop and one or two canons, had espoused the cause of the insurrection. The chiefs of the movement had succeeded in effecting their escape.

The *Rhine and Moselle Gazette* publishes private letters from Galicia, stating that part of the garrison having quitted Lemberg, a large body of Polish insurgents had captured the place, after a most determined and sanguinary resistance on the part of the Austrian troops which remained there. 120 Austrians were said to have been killed. The Governor-General, Ferdinand d'Este, had taken refuge in one of the convents, together with the rest of his troops, and barricaded the place. The insurgents, however, did not deem it advisable to attack it, and had contented themselves with taking from the arsenal 60,000 muskets, besides some cannon and mountain guns, and spiking such as they were unable to take with them. They had also secured considerable quantities of ammunition and stores, as well as the public money. They had then quitted Lemberg (which is open to attack on all sides), and gone to spread revolt in other parts of Galicia.

The *Universal German Gazette* mentions that a proclamation had been issued at Lemberg on the 26th ult., offering a reward of 1000 florins to any persons who should deliver up Edouard Dembowsky, or Prokowski, and Theophil Wyznowski, charged with having excited the people to revolt.

The *Rhenish Observer* publishes accounts from Vienna of the 8th inst. The accounts which had been received from Galicia were more tranquillising. The army destined for the occupation of Galicia would be raised to 40,000 men. A general disarmament of the natives was to take place.

The latest German papers contain nothing of importance from the scene of the late disturbances in Poland.

The *Postamt Gazette* mentions a report of the discovery of a conspiracy, and the seizure of concealed arms, near Dantzig, in Western Prussia, but the rumour does not appear to rest on any good authority.

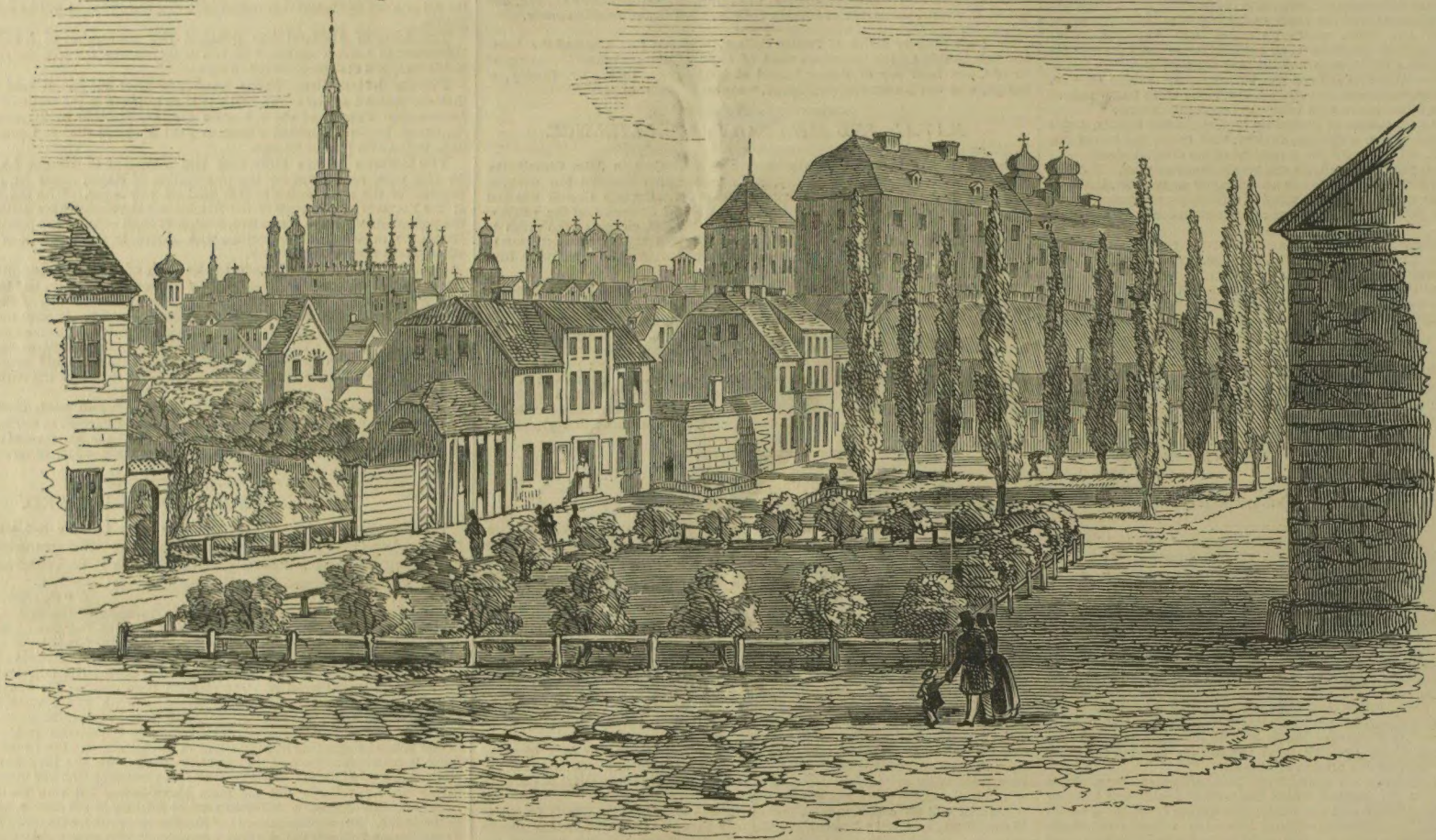
Accounts from Posen, of the 11th, state that tranquillity remained undisturbed in that city. All the towns in Prussian Poland where disorder was apprehended had received a large additional number of troops.

The painful impression produced by the late abortive insurrection in Poland has been greatly aggravated by the atrocities which are said to have been perpetrated at the instigation of the Austrian authorities in the province of Galicia. The insurgents, who had got possession of the town of Cracow and expelled the Austrian garrison, forthwith crossed the Vistula and marched in several columns into Galicia, where the conspiracy had numerous ramifications among the Polish gentry and clergy, and where they expected to meet with the support of the people. These anticipations were, however, erroneous. The chief magistrate of the district of Tarnow harangued the peasantry assembled at the market of that town, and persuaded them that the designs of the insurgents and the nobles were no less injurious to them than to the Government. He therefore exhorted them to remain faithful to the Austrian authorities, and ended by offering a reward of ten florins for every rebel whom the peasantry might bring in *dead or alive*. The measure had an immediate and most horrible effect. More than 400 nobles were massacred in two days. A hundred corpses were brought into Tarnow to claim this blood-money; and so great was the slaughter that the authorities reduced the price of a murderer from ten florins to two. The whole district was a prey to the horrors of intestine commotion.

The following article, from the *Breslau Gazette*, gives an account of the state of things in Cracow up to the 9th inst.:

"Yesterday much bustle prevailed in Cracow, as there was a grand parade in the morning, at which the Russian troops, who had performed the garrison duty, were relieved by the Prussians. On the western side of the so-called Great Circle a piquet of Cossacks has bivouacked day and night. The large cloth hall, which was turned into stables by the insurgents, is similarly employed by the Austrian Light Horse, all the salesmen's stores having been previously closed. The parade was a brilliant one; the Russian officers wore helmets similar to the Prussian ones, but more richly ornamented. There are Russian infantry, sharpshooters, artillery, Cossacks, and three detachments of mountaineers in Cracow. I saw also a Russian red hussar officer, and a green hussar one, but I do not know whether their regiments are quartered there. On the conclusion of the parade, the Russian artillery defiled before the commanders in round or Persian fur caps, and by thirty Mahomedans (in Turkish costume, and with curved swords), who had a gipsy-like appearance, and who must be awkward customers to encounter. Later in the day, an arena was formed in the Great Circle, in order to afford the mountaineers an opportunity of displaying their skill in riding and shooting. Small sheets of paper were placed in the ground, and, as the horsemen galloped past them in full speed, they fired at them with remarkable

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.



THE CITY OF POSEN.

precision. This was rather dangerous work, as the ground was formed of a stone pavement, and as the bullets rebounded amongst the assembled crowds. The chiefs of the mountains are almost covered over with silver. Cracow swarms with military, who are quartered in all the monasteries. Many of the Prussian forces occupy the Jewish portion of the city, where the accommodation is of the worst kind. The Russians are principally quartered in one of the suburbs. This afternoon I went to Podgorze. The houses were not so much damaged as might be imagined, only the impressions of the gun-shots being discernible on the walls. In the evening I went to the theatre in Cracow, to see the 'Daughter of the Regiment.' The spectators were not numerous, and were composed chiefly of military. Only a very few ladies were present. As I proceeded to the post, at half-past ten p.m., a remarkable stillness pervaded the city, and not even a patrol was to be seen or heard. The conduct of the Prussian commander, General Brandenburg, is the subject of general commendation. His first inquiry, on entering the city, was after the prisoners; and as soon as he was informed that those persons who had been arrested were in chains, he ordered the latter to be removed, observing that the prisoners were not yet legally tried."

The Correspondent of the above paper next enters into some details respecting the insurrection, from which it appears that two persons were put to death by the insurgents of Cracow on suspicion of being spies; that Professor Mischewski forced the dictator Tyssowski, under the threat of shooting him, to abdicate his post; that the former, on being sentenced to death for that act, had sought refuge

in Prussia; that a number of priests and monks who accompanied an armed force towards Bochnia were taken prisoners by the Austrians, whose general subsequently refused to hold a parley with the dictator, but who received a deputation of citizens. The writer adds that the terms offered by the Austrian commander were so unfavourable that the deputation refused to accede to them; that about four in the morning of the 3rd inst., 3000 armed insurgents quietly withdrew to Kressowitz, taking with them, from the public treasury, about 200,000 Polish florins; that a small body of Circassians first entered Cracow, and that the revolutionary Minister of Finance (the banker, Wolff) has been summoned to make good the money removed by the insurgents, scarcely one-third of whom had surrendered to the Prussians.

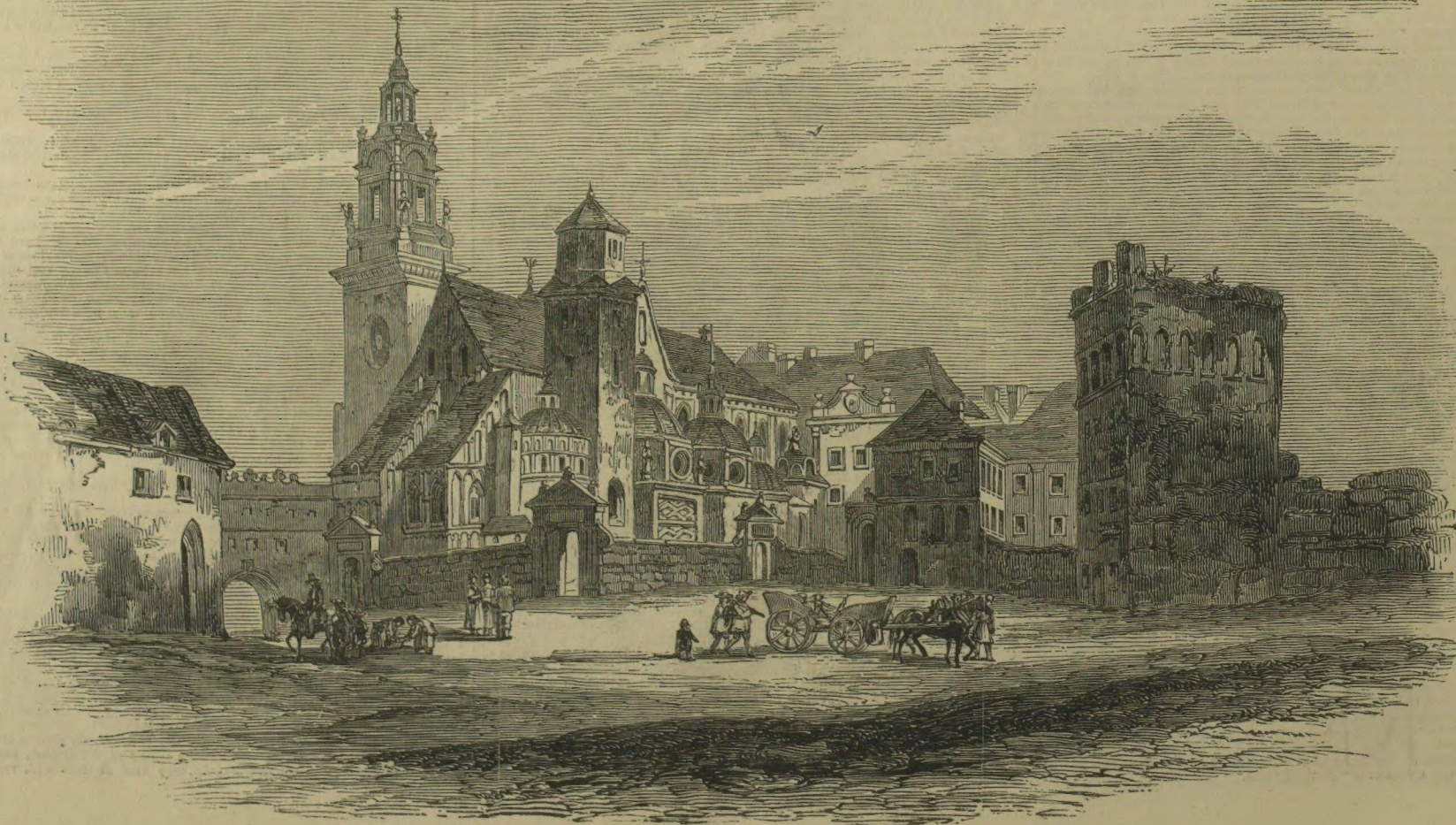
We find the following in the *France*:—"A diplomatic communication was made a few days ago by the Austrian, Prussian, and Russian Ministers, to M. Guizot, intimating a resolution come to by the three Powers to interfere in re-establishing order in Cracow, and declaring their intention to occupy the city and territory as long as may be required to suppress the present spirit of the population. M. Guizot has returned an answer, stating that the Cabinet of Louis Philippe should make no objection to this intervention. The answer was the subject of discussion in the Council of Ministers, after a private audience, granted by Louis Philippe to Count d'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador. A similar communication has been made to Lord Aberdeen by the representatives of the same three northern Powers at London, but the answer of his Lordship has not yet transpired."

THE ENGRAVINGS.

We have illustrated the characteristics of the Polish people, and the localities of the Insurrection, at pages 188, and 192. The views are—

Cracow, the capital of the republic of the same name, lying on the left bank of the Vistula, at its confluence with the Radeva, and inclosed by three hills. The town is surrounded with promenades, which have replaced the old ramparts, walls and towers. It is the ancient capital of Poland, where its Kings were crowned and buried; and the tourist is still led to imagine it a place of importance, from its numerous lofty towers and buildings; but, on entering the town, he will find it dreary and deserted. Its most striking ancient monument is the Gothic cathedral, the finest in Poland, represented in our engraving. It was destroyed by fire, and rebuilt in 1320. Here the Kings of Poland were crowned; and its numerous chapels recall the events of the history of this Kingdom, from Boleslans to Kosciuszko. Of the seventy-one churches which Cracow once contained, only thirty-eight are, at present, devoted to the purposes of divine worship. There are, besides, a castle, an episcopal palace, an university and numerous other public buildings; but the population is under 25,000.

Posen, one of the oldest cities in Poland, is the capital of the province and of the government of the same name, and lies on the left bank of the Wartha, where it is joined by the Loyna. It has three suburbs, four gates, and is pretty regularly built. It has a castle, twenty-six churches, chapels, a fine town-hall, &c. The population is stated at 30,000.



THE CITY OF CRACOW—THE CATHEDRAL.

F I N E A R T S .

SPANISH PEASANT GIRL.

PAINTED BY INSKIPP.

We have already characterised this picture as one of the *gems* of this year's Exhibition of the British Institution. We have, accordingly, transferred it to our pages; and, notwithstanding the almost insurmountable difficulties which the Engraver has to encounter in the reproduction of works, the principal merit of which lies in *colouring*, we confidently hope that the annexed Illustration will convey a fair notion of Mr. Inskipp's beautiful production, and amply justify the high position we have already awarded to it. To those who have not seen the original picture, the gracefulness and natural freedom of the *pose*, the charming expression and character of the face—by-the-by, quite free from attempts at prettiness—and the admirable execution of the foreshortening of the arms, will be here apparent; as well as the bold and felicitous effect produced by the masterly distributions of light and shade. The picture was purchased immediately after the opening of the Exhibition Gallery.

STERNE'S MONUMENT.

An intelligent correspondent, a clergyman, who is known to us, says—"This being the month in which occurs the anniversary of the death of Sterne, I beg to send you a representation of his grave-stone, erected, as a tribute to his genius, by strangers. Performing duty in the burial-ground of St. George's, Hanover-Square, situated in the Uxbridge-road, I remarked to the respectable clerk, Mr. Scarman, on its dilapidated state, which rendered the inscription almost illegible, and suggested that, as a public monument it should be restored, as the expense could not be great, and would be easily obtainable by small subscriptions. Mr. Scarman received the suggestion in the best manner, and, by a collection of merely shillings, has effected a very desirable and necessary public object."

The following is the inscription on the monument:—

"Alas, poor Yorick!"
Near to this Place, lies the Body of
THE REV. LAURENCE STERNE, A.M.
Died September 18th, 1768,*
Aged 53 Years.

"Ah! molliter ossa quiescant."
If a sound head, warm heart, and breast humane,
Unsuited worth, and soul without a stain;
If mental power could ever justly claim
The well-won tribute of immortal fame,
Sterne was the man who, with gigantic stride,
Mowed down luxuriant follies far and wide
Yet, what though keenest knowledge of mankind
Unsealed to him the springs that move the mind;
What did it cost him? Ridiculed, abused,
By fools insulted, and by prudes accused,
In his mild reader, view thy future fate;
Like him despise what 'twere a sin to hate.

This monumental stone was erected by two brother masons; for, although he did not live to be a member of their society; yet, as his incomparable performances evidently prove him to have acted by rule and square, they rejoice in this opportunity of perpetuating his high and irreproachable character to future ages.—W. & S.

* This date is erroneous; he died on the 18th of March, 1768.

NEW ENTRANCE TO THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, AT KEW.

These very handsome Entrance-Gates to the Royal Gardens, have just been erected from the design of Decimus Burton, Esq. In the gates themselves, skilfully executed by Mr. Walker, of York, a successful attempt has been made to revive the old art of ornamental wrought-iron work, which has, unfortunately, fallen into disuse since the introduction of casting. The stone piers, surmounted by vases, and their faces bearing floral enrichments, have a noble appearance: the whole of the ornamental work was carved by Mr. J. Henning, jun., whose works as a sculptor are so well known. Other improvements of interest connected with these Gardens are in contemplation, and which we may have some other opportunity of noticing. The Gardens will be very shortly opened to the public.



SPANISH PEASANT GIRL.—FROM A PICTURE BY INSKIPP, IN THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

MUSIC.

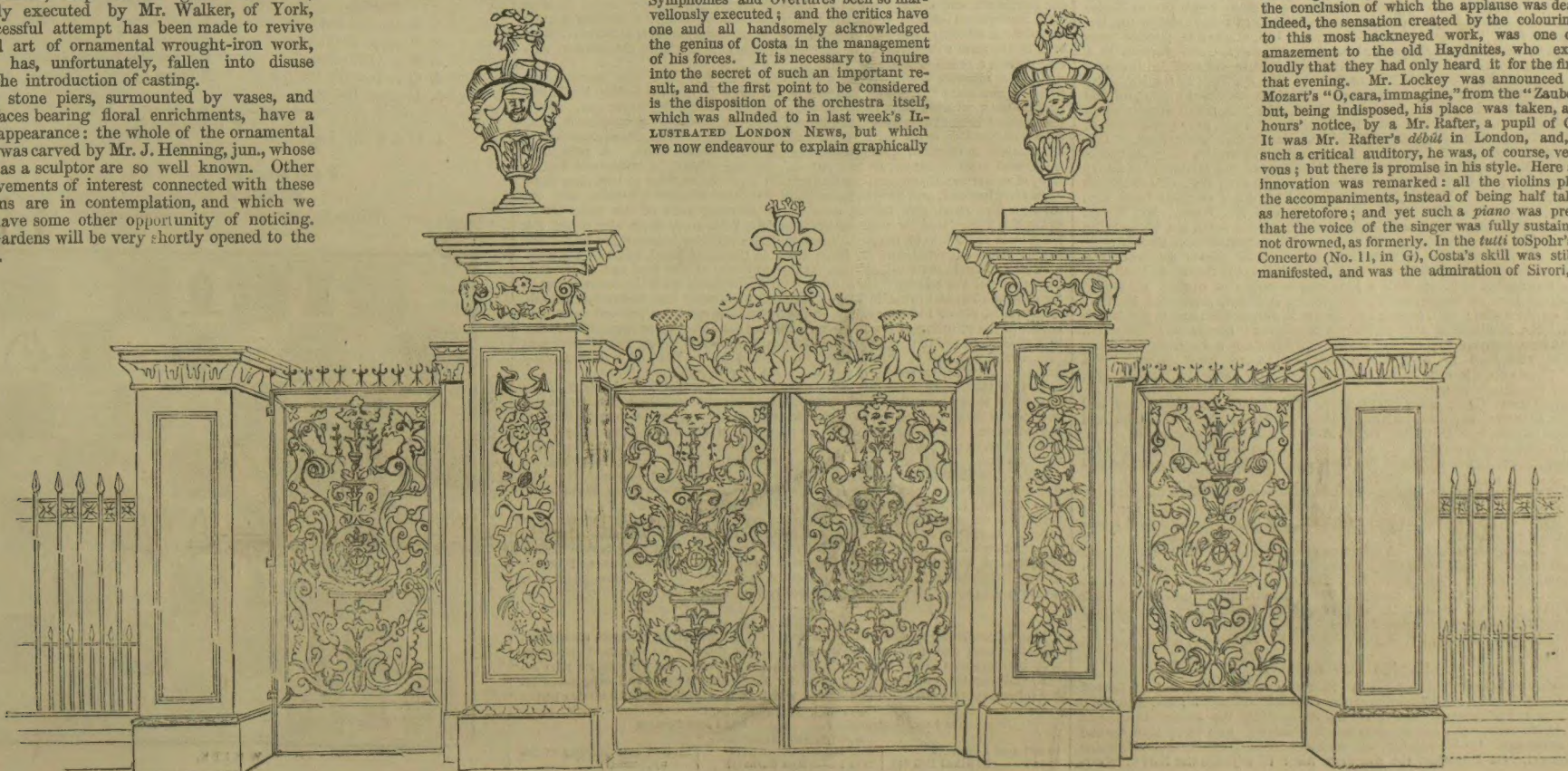
THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The opening Concert of this truly national institution on Monday last, at the Hanover-square Rooms, was one of the most memorable nights in the annals of the Society. The room was crowded to excess; his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and a host of distinguished amateurs, and every professor of note, being present. The engagement of a permanent Conductor for the entire series of Concerts in the person of Mr. Costa, whose fame in the creation of the Opera orchestra had been European, was the great event. The judgment of the Directors of the Philharmonic Society proved to be quite accurate in making this appointment. A greater triumph was never achieved. For once unanimity prevailed. The oldest members of the Society frankly admitted, that never before in this country had the great Symphonies and Overtures been so marvellously executed; and the critics have one and all handsomely acknowledged the genius of Costa in the management of his forces. It is necessary to inquire into the secret of such an important result, and the first point to be considered is the disposition of the orchestra itself, which was alluded to in last week's ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, but which we now endeavour to explain graphically

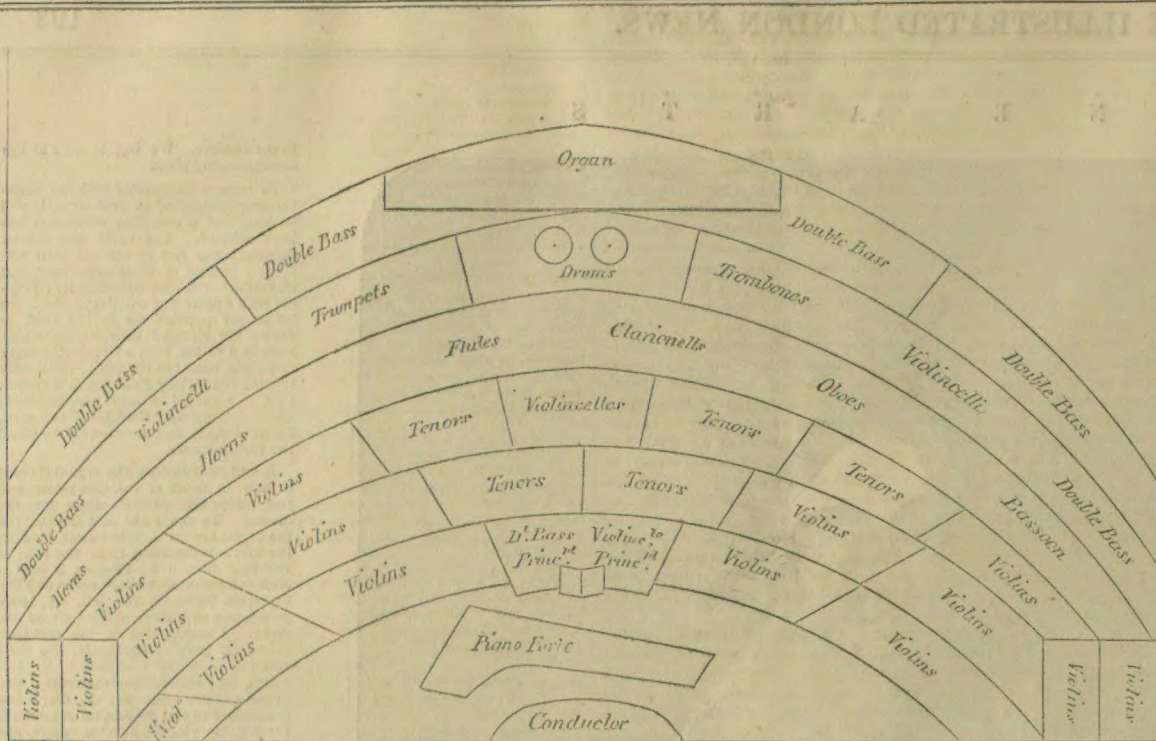
The resumé of the above gives:—

| | |
|---|----|
| First Violins .. | 15 |
| Second ditto .. | 14 |
| Tenors .. | 10 |
| Violoncelli .. | 9 |
| Double Basses .. | 9 |
| Flutes .. | 2 |
| Horns .. | 4 |
| Trombones .. | 3 |
| Trumpets .. | 2 |
| Bassoons and Oboes .. | 4 |
| Clarionets, Drums, Ophicleide, Harp, Triangle, &c. .. | 8 |
| Total performers .. | 80 |

On Costa's entrance into the orchestra, he was much cheered, and then the band began Haydn's Symphony in B flat, No. 9, at the conclusion of which the applause was deafening. Indeed, the sensation created by the colouring given to this most hackneyed work, was one of utter amazement to the old Haydnites, who exclaimed loudly that they had only heard it for the first time that evening. Mr. Lockey was announced to sing Mozart's "O, cara, imagine," from the "Zauberflöte," but, being indisposed, his place was taken, at a few hours' notice, by a Mr. Rafter, a pupil of Crevelin. It was Mr. Rafter's *début* in London, and, before such a critical auditory, he was, of course, very nervous; but there is promise in his style. Here another innovation was remarked: all the violins played in the accompaniments, instead of being half taken off, as heretofore; and yet such a *piano* was preserved, that the voice of the singer was fully sustained, and not drowned, as formerly. In the *tutti* to Spohr's Violin Concerto (No. 11, in G), Costa's skill was still more manifested, and was the admiration of Sivori, Parish



NEW GATES TO THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, AT KEW.



NEW ARRANGEMENT OF THE PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.

Alvars, and other soloists. Salton's playing of Spohr's difficult work was most masterly, and was much applauded. The slow movement was full of passion; and the concluding one, a remarkably graceful subject. After a pleasing trio by Curschman, "Ti prego, O madre," sung by the Misses Williams and Mr. Rafter, Weber's "Oberon" overture was performed, and elicited the most tremendous encore ever heard. The amateurs were electrified at the poetical interpretation given to this chivalric and dreamy production. The skill, delicacy, force, and precision with which all the points were taken up had never before been approached. This overture concluded the first part most brilliantly.

The second part opened with Beethoven's Eroica Symphony in E flat. It was Bernadotte, French Ambassador at Vienna at the time, and subsequently the King of Sweden, who suggested to Beethoven the idea of writing this symphony, in honour of the Republican General, Napoleon; but the composer completely changed his plan of the work when he received the news that Napoleon had assumed the title of Emperor. Beethoven was a Republican at heart, and he mourned the ambition of his hero as much as if he had died. He changed, consequently, the second movement into a dead march, and, even in the concluding one, in the midst of triumph, the wailing tones are heard with appalling effect. In this symphony the Conductor's powers were tested to the utmost, but he passed through the ordeal triumphantly. The impetuous scherzo, and the funeral march, with its magnificent fugue, were great orchestral achievements, rivalling, in the nuances, even the Parisian Conservatoire. Rossini's duet from the "Stabat Mater," "Quis est Homo," was then nicely sung by the Misses Williams, and Cherubini's superb overture to "Les Deux Journées" concluded this fine concert.

If the critic may be permitted by our readers to indulge for a moment in the expression of his own feelings, he would venture to state that the result of this concert was a source of unbounded gratification to himself. Acquainted with the great European orchestras and their conductors, it was one of the favourite theories of the writer of these remarks that our players possessed all the facilities to make a band equal to any of the famed ones on the Continent, provided they had a really efficient conductor. We have lived to see our fondest hopes realised as to the Philharmonic; and, as we stood by the society in its adversity, so do we glory in proportion in its now splendid position. The energy of our instrumentalists was never doubted, but the reproach made by foreigners was that they lacked sensibility and refinement. Monday's Concert has removed this stigma, and, before the season is over, much are we mistaken if a Parisian Conservatoire fanatic, a Leipzig enthusiast, a Viennese or a Berlin admirer, will not place the Philharmonic in the first category of European orchestras.

To Mr. Costa an especial debt of gratitude is due, for his extraordinary exertions. He has an instinctive anticipation of the component parts of a composer's score; he has idealism as well as realism; he is poetical as well as practical. Hence it is, that the lights and shades of a great Symphony or Overture, are so wonderfully rendered. He is not a mechanical Metronome, but a musical Daguerrotype; and Beethoven, Weber, and Haydn were shadowed forth with startling reality.

The next Concert is, on the 30th instant, when a MS Concerto for the Harp will be played by Mr. Parish Alvars, who has now returned to reside in his native country, after a long residence in Vienna.

CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.

MR. MAC FADYEN'S ENTERTAINMENT.—On Tuesday night, at Crosby-Hall, a Mr. Mac Fadyen gave an entertainment called "Gems of Scottish Song," very similar to that of Mr. Wilson, consisting of popular anecdotes and songs. Mr. Mac Fadyen has a tenor voice of much sweetness, but limited compass.

MUSIC HALL, STORE-STREET.—Mr. Ludwig Gantner's Lecture on the Ecclesiastical Music of Italy, illustrated by vocal selections from the works of Palestrina, Pergolesi, Jomelli, Zingarelli, Cherubini, Rossini, &c., was given in aid of the Hullah Testimonial Fund. The Lecturer displayed considerable research and ability in the selection of his matter. He was aided by Mrs. Seguin, Miss Duval, and Messrs. Ray and Seguin, and a Chorus selected from Mr. Hullah's Upper Singing Schools. Mr. Gantner had availed himself liberally of the materials supplied by Dr. Barney and other writers. Much time was lost in the distribution of the vocal parts. Mr. W. Seguin deserved the encore he received in Pergolesi's "Lord, have mercy." The attendance was not so good as the performance deserved.

MISS DINAH FARMER'S CONCERT.—This accomplished pianiste gave a Concert, on a large scale, on Wednesday evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, calling into requisition a full band and chorus. She played in Beethoven's Choral Piano-forte Fantasia, and in Dohler's Fantasia—her qualifications being greater for the latter school, than the more classical models. The other solo players were Richardson, on the flute; G. Cooke, on the oboe; Chatterton and Jarrett, in a harp and horn duet; and Mr. Key, in the octave flute obligato to Handel's "Hush! ye pretty warbling choir," sung by Miss Lockey, who, by the way, was encored in Bendict's "By the sad sea waves." Miss Sarah Flower sang, for the first time in London since her return from Italy, and was much applauded in Cherubini's "O salutaris hostia." She has a noble contralto, and is improved in style. The Misses Williams gained encores in Macfarren's pretty duet, "Two Merry Gipsies," and Benedict's bravura finale to the "Crusaders."—"The ties of friendship." Miss Rainforth was encored of course, as she is nightly at Drury Lane Theatre, in Benedict's air, "I am thine," she also sang Wallace's song from "Maritana."—"It was a Knight," charmingly. The other vocalists were Mrs. A. Newton, Mrs. Weiss, Mr. King, Mr. Bodda, and Mr. Weiss. Mr. W. H. Holmes was the accompanist, and Blagrove conducted the band, Mr. Patey being first violin. The room was crowded to excess at this very creditable concert.

MR. C. MÜHLENFELDT'S SOIREE MUSICALE.—This clever composer and pianist commenced a series of Concerts at Blagrove's Concert Rooms, in Mortimer-street, on Wednesday evening, with a judicious selection of works. He played the piano-forte part in Mendelssohn's Quartet in B Minor, supported by Herr Kreutzer on the violin; Hill, tenor; and Hancock, violoncello; and in Hummel's Trio in E. Mr. Mühlendorf also performed Beethoven's Sonata in F Minor, op. 57, an Andante, composed by himself; and, with Kreutzer, a Fantasia for Piano and Violin, composed by Herz and Lafont, on themes from Auber's "Fra Diavolo." The vocalists were Mlle. Schloss, Mrs. Weiss, and Mr. Machin. Mr. C. Horsley was the accompanist.

MRS. PHILLIPS'S VOCAL ENTERTAINMENT.—This lady's Irish Minstrelsy and Lecture, is attracting audiences to Crosby Hall. She sings with expression, and the didactic portion is interesting. Mr. F. N. Crouch is the accompanist.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—The concerts of these American artists increase in popularity. St. James's Theatre has been fully and fashionably attended this week.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The first Concert takes place this morning (Saturday). Mr. C. Lucas Conductor, and M. Salton principal violin. Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" will be performed, and a miscellaneous act with Hummel's "Military Septuor."

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—A selection of anthems and cathedral music was performed at Exeter Hall, on Friday night, Mr. Turle presiding at the organ; Mr. Surman, Conductor; Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Foulis, Genge, Hobbs, Lockey, Leffler, and Phillips, vocalists. The programme opened with King Henry VIII's Anthem, about 1545, and was then carried on in chronological order, with Tallis, Orlando Gibbons, M. Wise, Dr. Blow, Purcell, Dr. Croft, Weldon, Dr. Greene, Dr. Boyce, Dr. Dupuis, down to Dr. Beckwith (1800).

MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

On Monday will be myriads of notes. In the morning, rehearsal of Sacred Ancient Concerts, under the direction of the Duke of Wellington; Mr. Mangold's Concert; and Ethiopian Serenaders. In the evening, the second Beethoven Quartet, at the West-end; and Dando's Quartet Meeting, at Crosby Hall, for the Eastern amateurs. On Wednesday, the second Ancient Concert, and Mr. Ransford's Concert. On Thursday, the Melodists meet to adjudge the Earl of West-

moreland's prize for a Serenade. For opera, there are her Majesty's Theatre and Drury-Lane Theatre. The matinees of the "Musical Union," under Mr. Ella's direction, will be resumed on the 31st instant. The Duke of Cambridge is President; the Earl of Westmoreland, Vice-President; and Earl of Falmouth, Chairman of the Committee. There are upwards of two hundred subscribers, of rank and distinction, to this "Union," although the most severe music is performed. Mr. and Miss Goldberg are amongst the arrivals, for the season, as vocalists.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

The Parisian journals announce that the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, to report on the Budget of the Minister of the Interior, had declined for the present to discuss the offer of M. M. Duponchel and Roqueplan to lease the Académie Royale on the expiration of M. Leon Pillet's term in 1848. Barroilhet, who had been fined 5000 francs for throwing up the part of Ashton in "Lucia," had been released from the payment, on proving that he really was indisposed, and expressing his readiness to play it on his recovery. Such wholesome discipline as exists in French theatres, would be of great service for some of our fantastic artists. Ole Bull, the great Norwegian violinist, appeared at the Académie Royale, last Monday, for the first time since his return from America.

We have as yet no accounts of the reception of David's "Moïse au Sinai," that was to have been produced on Tuesday. Mlle. Marie Lavoye, a sister of the Lavoye, had made a successful debut at the Opera Comique, in *Cendrillon*. Vienna advices describe a grand banquet given in honour of Pischek, who was presented with a silver cup. Frankfurt letters are filled with details of the fête given by the Senate and town to Guhr, the Conductor, on completing his 25th year of service at the theatre. A banquet and ball were given to him: the Senate presented him with a silver lyre, surmounted by a golden crown, with laurels, and the Philharmonic Society had a Concert, the programme consisting entirely of Guhr's works.

Constantinople letters state that Verdi's "Ernani" had been produced with immense success by the Italian company. Cairo correspondence states that the 40 French Mountain Minstrels had ascended the highest Pyramid of the Pharaohs, and sang the "Marseillaise," and Halevy's Chorus from "Charles the Sixth," that the English should never reign in France! Palermo papers mention favourably a new "Stabat," composed by Raimondi, who is called the Titan of Contrapuntists, a fact which must create a pious horror in Mr. French Flowers. Venice correspondence announces that the rehearsals of Verdi's new opera of "Attila" had commenced at the Fenice, and that Marini, the great basso, had declared that it was the masterpiece of the composer. Prince Joseph Poniatowski's new opera, on Byron's poem of the "Bride of Abydos," had been well received in Venice.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The quaint old cruel coxcomb, —

The reader will gather from the motto that we are of mind to prate of purling streams and the pastimes peculiar to them, albeit the exordium is in no flattering vein. But Byron's natural philosophy—like that of Shakspeare anent "the poor beetle that we tread upon"—was of our great grandmother's school. Had the most scientific surgeon of Saville-row removed the viscera of Mr. O'Brien, the Irish giant, we doubt that he would have ever again opened his eyes to the sun or his lips to whiskey punch; whereas we are assured by the most eminent entomologists that your beetle never travels so comfortably as when his intestines are carefully removed and packed in a separate case.

We put it to the reader, had he on any Tuesday or Saturday evening since the 7th ult., been caught with the pole of a chariot in the Haymarket and so drawn to Grosvenor-square before he could disengage himself—whether he would ever expect to see Grahn again as *Catarina*? And yet, we ourselves have played a twelve pound salmon in the Severn for the space of two hours by Shrewsbury clock, which has gone off with our whole spinning-tackle, one hook in his lips, two double hooks in his body, and a double fly-hook in his tail, just as if he had taken a refreshing cordial; a *fico* for the cruelty of fishing. In former years it was customary to kill a May fox; should any one attempt it in 1846, it is most likely he would change places with Reynard.

The season is so forward that after the present week hunting will be on its last legs. For the same reason angling will be in great force; a pleasant pastime is the gentle art, and withal essentially national, for the use of the artificial fly is as little understood on the continent of Europe as—comfort. Trolling is quite as hidden a mystery, not only abroad, but, speaking generally, at home. Therefore, as the time well suits it, we offer some practical hints on the subject, borrowed from a practical authority.

"Let a minnow hook,"—says Colonel Hawker, "No. 1 is the best size—be whipped to a short link of gut, and to a longer one a triangle of hooks, No. 7, tied back to back, which should hang about three inches below the larger one. When the minnow is on it, a second triangle, whipped to the same gut, should hang even with the side of the bait. These links altogether form a harness, which is to be attached to the line, with a small box swivel between them. A perforated snout-lead must, however, be first put on. Having selected a white-bellied minnow, of rather small size, and hardening it in bran for an hour or two, first draw back the plummet, and put the large hook into the minnow's mouth, and out through the right gill, taking care not to tear any part of the bait. Then draw the line three or four inches towards you, so as to be able to get the hook back again into its mouth. Then take the minnow between the finger and thumb in the left hand, and the large hook in the right hand, and run the hook all down its back, close to the bone, to the very end of the fish, and let it out at the middle of the tail fin. Then with your right hand pull the minnow out as far as it will lie, and press it into a natural form with the finger and thumb. Afterwards, nip off the upper part of the tail fin, in order to prevent a counteraction to the spinning of the minnow. Having done this, draw down your plummet again, and see that your branch line fall smoothly by the side of your bait line, and if not, rub it with India rubber till it does. Your hook is then ready for action, and action indeed it may be called, if properly done."

Thus writes the sporting Colonel—the good genius of the race of anglers, if he help them to some spirit in their sport. His recipe for trolling tackle may seem complex at first—but we are not going to suppose the fisherman has any limit to his patience. Spinning the minnow requires all the science of the art, and gives action to the poetical sport. It is, unquestionably, the most killing contrivance that can be practised on the great Metropolitan river; and when we think of the thousands that may be seen every spring and summer day—the living tenants of watery graves—phantoms in punts—bound by a liquid spell very lastingly to float, in vain hopes of a nibble from some charitable gudgeon—we cannot choose but think we do the piscatory state good service in offering a talisman that shall effect its disenchantment. To those who wish to adopt our prescription without delay, we recommend Chevalier—the fishing-tackle maker of Bell-yard, Fleet-street—who will furnish them with all appliances and means to boot. The season is now growing fast towards its prime. Minnow spinning is a charm for the capture both of trout and jack in the Thames.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—There was no improvement in the amount of business transacted this afternoon, and the fluctuations were so few that we may content ourselves with mentioning Clumsy and Miss Burns as having absorbed the greater part on the small capital sent into the market for the Chester Cup; the transactions of the other events were small in amount, and with no visible influence on the prices.

WARWICK TRIAL STAKES.

5 to 4 agst Burlesque (t) 5 to 1 agst Pantass.
NEW MARKET HANDICAP.
20 to 1 agst Arthur (t) 20 to 1 agst Thrapeton (t) 20 to 1 agst Marquis of Co-
20 to 1 — Rowland Hill (t) 20 to 1 — Miss Burns (t) nyngham (t)

CHESTER CUP.
6 to 1 agst Kent's lot (t) 25 to 1 agst Best Bower (t) 40 to 1 agst Arthur
1 to 1 — Sweetmeat (t) 28 to 1 — Mornmaid (t) 40 to 1 — The Magnet
20 to 1 — Clumsy (t) 30 to 1 — Fitz-Allen
22 to 1 — Miss Burns (t)
500 to 50 agst Miss Burns and Clumsy (t). 1000 to 50 agst the Baron and Billy Purvis (t)
300 even between Miss Burns and Best Bower.
DERBY.
9 to 2 agst Sting (t) 40 to 1 agst Malcolm 50 to 1 agst Tugnet (t)
15 to 1 — Brocardo 40 to 1 — Poynton (t) 50 to 1 — Ignus Fatuus (t)
23 to 1 — Tibthorpe
6 to 1 agst Kent's lot (t) 16 to 1 agst Princess Alice

THURSDAY.—It would be idle to attempt a quotation of prices. The room was badly attended, and the investments so small, that we should only lead our readers astray, were we to look upon them as indicating the true state of the market. We must be satisfied with a list of the bets actually laid:—

NORTHAMPTON HANDICAP.
120 to 15 agst Morpeth 40 to 5 agst Buttress
Offer to lay 5 or take 5 to 1 agst Godfrey.
METHUEN HANDICAP.
100 to 5 agst Buttress 100 to 5 agst My Mary 100 to 5 agst Peasant
100 to 5 agst Lyons; and 300 to 10 agst Tell
CHESTER CUP.
12 to 1, in tens, agst Sweetmeat; and
525 to 25 agst Miss Burns

DERBY.
800 to 200 agst Sting and Tibthorpe 1000 to 25 and 500 to 10 agst Tugnet
1250 to 50 — Tibthorpe 100 even bet, The Traverser and Poynton

OAKS.
18 to 1 agst Princess Alice 20 to 1 agst Queen Anne, in small sums.
18 to 1 agst Fantasio

WARWICK RACES.—WEDNESDAY.
Match, 100 sovs. One mile and a half, over four hurdles.
Mr. Lambden's Chance (Olliver) 1
Mr. Clifton's Pedlar 2
Match, 1000 sovs.
Mr. O'Brien's Needful (Wintringham) 1
Mr. Clifton's Nottingham 2
Won in a trot. Nottingham broke down.
The Warwick Handicap, of 15 sovs each, 40 added.
Mr. Melklam's Godfrey (Templeman) 1
Mr. Raworth's Kilgram 2
Handicap Hurdle Race for a Cup of £50. Two miles, over five hurdles.
Lord Glamis's Belshazzar (Owner) 1

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"T. L."—Your first position is ingenious, but too easy; the second, slightly varied, has been published repeatedly.
"H."—Liverpool.—The solution to Loll's problem is as follows:
1. Q to K 7th (ch), K to R 3rd (best). 2. Q to K R 4th (ch), K to Kt 2nd.
3. Q to her 4th (ch), K to Kt square, or *. 4. Q to her 5th (ch), K to Kt 2nd.
5. Q to K 5th (ch), K to Kt square (if to R 3rd, White checks with his R at R 5th, and then mates with his Q at K B 6th). 6. Q takes R (ch), K to Kt 2nd.
7. Q to K B 8th, mate.
"Query."—A problem is worthless, unless the mate can be given despite the best defence. In No. 111, it is impossible to effect mate in less than six moves.
"M. T." will, perhaps, repeat his question regarding No. 110.
"M. E. A., a Rugbyman."—We concur in your observation upon Problem 109, but beg to remind you that the stipulation was not imposed by us, but by the author. You have failed in the solution of No. 112.
"Enfield."—White would immediately play his Pawn to Queen giving check, and mate next move.
"Pavon," Exeter.—The pieces should be put back, and B provide for the check.
"G. W., Beedley."—Your mode of play, instead of protracting the mate, would enable White to win in four moves instead of five. The moment the Kt P is advanced, White can check with his Q at her 7th, and then mate next move (!)
"A Veteran" has omitted to forward the problem he mentions.
"B. M. P." is thanked for his friendly interest in this department of our Paper. His criticisms are always welcome and always deserving welcome. We will look to the position by Mr. Bone to which he directs our attention.
"Q. R. P."—The King cannot go into the check of an adverse piece, even though that piece is prevented moving. In the position sent, White is, therefore, mated. Your friend's opening is not considered a good one for the first player; the best reply is to take the Pawn. You will find the Laws of Chess, as lately revised, in "The Chess-Player's Chronicle," apply to Mr. Hurs, 27, King William-street, Strand.
"Giacomo" is thanked for the variations, which shall be conveyed to the proper authority.
"Mechanic."—If you have no friend to teach you the moves, you may acquire them without much outlay from Cleave's miniature "Chess for the Million," published at 3d.
"Spectator."—The great Chess Match between Paris and Pesth has terminated, we are told; the French players having lost both games.
"A German" is thanked: his position shall receive immediate attention.
"Yorkshire too."—The Annual Meeting of the Members of the Yorkshire Chess Clubs will be held this year at Wakefield.
"W. M." Peterborough.—The long-promised French translation of Mr. Lewis's Treatise on Chess, by M. Kieseritzki, has just issued from the press, in Paris. We have not yet had time to examine it, but shall take an early opportunity of doing so, and of reporting on its merits. In reply to the second enquiry, we believe that both M. Harwitz and M. Kieseritzki contemplate visiting our Metropolis in a few weeks.
"Novus."—It is impossible to effect mate in Mr. Bolton's Problem in less than the stipulated number of moves. Look again at it attentively.
"An Enquirer."—Partly correct; but you have omitted an important variation. Solutions by "G. Y. H.," "M. E. A.," "A Veteran," "Beta," "P. P. S.," "J. W.," "R. R.," "J. S.," "Chapel Rock," "Peveril, &c.," "A Man of Kent," "J. G.," and "T. A." Thorpe Hamlet, are correct. Those by "Medicus," and "Novus," are wrong.

* K to R 3rd. 4. Q to K B 4th (ch), K to Kt 2nd. 5. Q to K 5th, &c.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 111.

| WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Q to her R 4th (ch) | K to Q's 4th |
| 2. Q to K 4th (ch) | K to his 3rd |
| 3. Q B P two | Q takes R (ch best) |
| 4. Q to K Kt 6th (ch) | K to Q 2nd (best) |
| 5. Q takes Q (ch) | K to Q B sq |
| 6. Q takes Q Kt P—mate | |

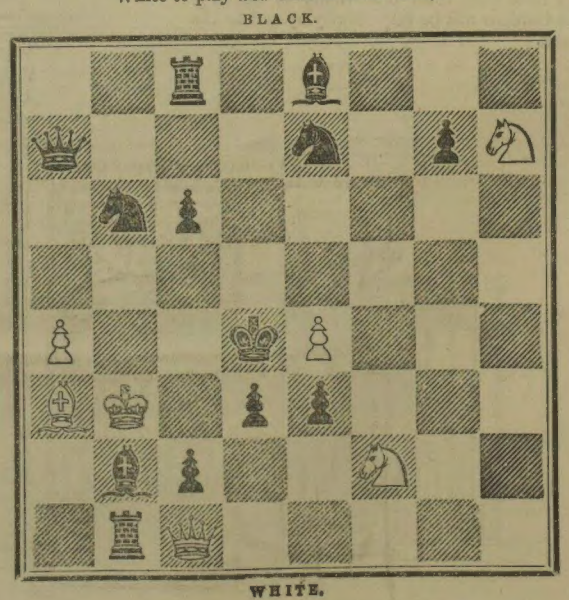
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 112.

| WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Kt to Q's 3rd (ch) | K to Q's 5th |
| 2. P takes P (ch) | P takes P |
| 3. B to Q R's 3rd | R from R's 2nd to 3rd or * |
| 4. Q to her B's 5th (ch) | R takes Q |
| 5. B takes R—mate | |

* 3. Kt takes Q

4. Kt to K 6th—mate

PROBLEM, No. 113.
By Mr. J. M'C G.
White to play and mate in seven moves.



WHITE.

MATCH AT CHESS,
BETWEEN MR. STAUNTON AND MR. HORWITZ.

GAME THE ELEVENTH.

| WHITE. (Mr. S.) | BLACK. (Mr. H.) | WHITE. (Mr. S.) | BLACK. (Mr. H.) |
|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. K P two | K B P two | 31. Q R P one (m) | B to Q 4th |
| 2. K P two (n) | P takes P | 32. Q R to Q sq | Q to K 4th |
| 3. Q Kt to B 3rd | K Kt to B 3rd | 33. Kt to B sq | R to Q B 7th |
| 4. Q B to K Kt 5th | Q B P one | 34. R takes B (n) | Q takes R |
| 5. B takes Kt | K P takes B | 35. Kt to K 3rd | Q to her 7th (o) |
| 6. Kt takes P | K P two | 36. Kt takes R | Q takes Kt |
| 7. Kt to K Kt 3rd | B to Q 3rd | 37. Q R P one | Q to her B 2nd |
| 8. B to Q 3rd | Castles | 38. R to K 6th (p) | R to K sq |
| 9. K Kt to K 2nd | K B P one | 39. Q to K 3rd | K R P one |
| 10. K B P two | Q B P one | 40. R to K 8th (ch) | R takes R |
| 11. Q B P one | P takes P | 41. Q takes R (ch) | K to R 2nd |
| 12. P takes P | B to Q Kt 5th (ch) | 42. Q to K 4th (ch) | K Kt P one |
| 13. K to B 2nd | Q Kt to B 3rd | 43. Q to K 3rd (g) | Q to her Kt 2nd |
| 14. K R to K B sq | B to Q 4th (b) | 44. K R P one | K R P one |
| 15. K to Kt sq | B to Q Kt 3rd | 45. Q Kt's P two | K R P one |
| 16. B to Q Kt 5th (c) | Q to K B 3rd | 46. Q Kt P one | Q to her 4th |
| 17. B takes Kt | P takes B | 47. Q to K 7th (ch) | K to R 3d |
| 18. R to K B 3rd (d) | Q B P one (e) | 48. Q takes R P (ch) | K to Kt 2d |
| 19. P takes P | B takes P (ch) | 49. Q to K 7th (ch) | K to R 3d |
| 20. K to R sq | Q B to Kt 2nd | 50. Q to K 3d (ch) | Kt P one |
| 21. K R to Q Kt 3rd | K B to Q Kt 3d (f) | 51. Q Kt's P one | Q to her 8th (ch) |
| 22. Q R P two | R P two (g) | 52. K to R 2d | Q to her 3d (ch) |
| 23. Kt takes K B P | Q takes Kt | 53. Q to K Kt 3d | Q takes Q Kt P |
| 24. R takes B | B to Q Kt 3rd | 54. Q R P one (be- coming a Queen) | Q to K B 3d |
| 25. Kt to K Kt 3rd | Q takes K B P | 55. Q from Q R 8th to Q Kt's 8th | K to Kt 3d |
| 26. Q takes Q P (ch) | K to K sq | 56. Q to Q 6th | And Black at length resigns. |
| 27. Q takes Q R P (h) | K R to Q B sq (i) | | |
| 28. Q to K sq (k) | K R to K sq | | |
| 29. Q to K Kt sq | B to Q 6th (l) | | |
| 30. Q R P one | B to Q 5th | | |

- (a) This strikes us as a novelty not to be found in "the books."
(b) Preparatory to an attack on the Q's Pawn with B and Q.
(c) The only move apparently to save the Q's Pawn.
(d) Partly in anticipation of Black's playing Q's B to R's 3d.
(e) To get the advantage of a "passed" Pawn, and give free range presently to his Q's B.
(f) Had he protected the Q's B with either of his Rooks, White would have won both Bishops for his Rook.
(g) By this move of play Black loses a Pawn, but we doubt if he had any other less disadvantageous to him.
(h) This move involved so many remote contingencies that it required some nerve and the nicest calculation to venture on it.
(i) Ingeniously played.
(j) His only safe move.
(k) Black's game was to bring this B to bear on the adverse K Kt's P; he would have saved time, therefore, by moving it at once to its 5th.
(l) If White had played his Rook to Q Kt's 7th with the view of winning the K Kt's P, Black might have played R to K 3d, leaving the Pawn to be taken, and then R to K R 3rd.
(m) It was remarked by White, after the game, that his opponent over-rated the strength of the attack on the K Kt P. Independent of taking the Bishop, which seems the most effectual way to avert the menaced danger, White might have played Kt to K 3rd, Q R P one; or R to Q 2nd; and, in each case, have won the game.
(n) It is too apparent that taking the Knight would have cost Black his Queen.
(o) This move was, of course, foreseen when White ventured to advance the Q R Pawn.
(p) His only play to preserve the winning Pawn.

GAME THE TWELFTH.

| WHITE. (Mr. H.) | BLACK. (Mr. S.) | WHITE. (Mr. H.) | BLACK. (Mr. S.) |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. K P two | K P two | 26. B takes B | Kt to Q 2d |
| 2. K Kt to B 3rd | Q Kt to B 3rd | 27. Q to her 3d (a) | Kt from K Kt's 3d to K's 4th |
| 3. K B to Q B 4th | K B to Q B 4th | 28. Kt takes Kt | P takes Kt |
| 4. Q B P one | K Kt to B 3rd | 29. B to Q R 3d | P to Q B 4th (e) |
| 5. Q P one | Q P one | 30. B takes Kt | B takes B |
| 6. Q Kt P two | B to Q Kt 3rd | 31. B to K R's 7th (ch) | K to R sq |
| 7. Q R P two | Q R P two | 32. R takes K P | Q to K B 3d |
| 8. Q Kt P one | Q Kt to K 2nd | 33. Q R to K sq | B to K 6th |
| 9. Q to her Kt 3rd | Castles | 34. R to K 6th | Q to K R 5th |
| 10. K B P two | P takes P | 35. Q R to Q 2d | Q R to Q 3d |
| 11. K B P two | Q Kt to K Kt 3rd | 36. B to K B 5th | R takes R |
| 12. K to Q sq (a) | Q B to Kt 5th (ch) | 37. B takes R | Kt P one |
| 13. K R to B sq | K R P one | 38. Q to K Kt's 6th (f) | Q to K B's 3d (g) |
| 14. K to Q B 2nd | Q Kt to Q sq | 39. Q takes Q | R takes Q |
| 15. K Kt to B 3rd | K B to K 6th | 40. K to Q 3rd | K Kt P two |
| 16. Q B to R 3rd | K Kt to Q 2nd (h) | 41. B to K Kt 4th | K to Kt 2nd |
| 17. Q Kt to Q 2nd | Q B to K 3rd (i) | 42. B to R 5th | R to B sq |
| 18. Q P one | Kt to Q Kt 3rd | 43. K Kt P one | K to B 3rd |
| 19. K B P one | Q B to his sq | 44. P takes P | P takes P |
| 20. Q P one | Q B to his sq | 45. R to K Kt 2nd | K to his 4th |
| 21. K B to Q 3rd | Q to K B 2nd | 46. R to K Kt 6th | R to K B 3rd |
| 22. K R to B sq. | P takes K P | 47. R to Kt 7th | B to Q B 4th |
| 23. Q B P one | B to K B 4th | 48. B to K B 3rd | B to Q 3rd |
| 24. Kt takes P | B takes Kt | | |
| 25. Q B to Kt's 2d | | | |

And, after many moves, the game was abandoned as drawn.

- (a) He would have lost a piece by taking the Pawn with his Q's Bishop.
(b) Black labours under the disadvantage of having too good a game. He might now have changed off the Knights, and played Q's Pawn one step.
(c) To provoke the advance of the Q P.
(d) The supineness of his opponent has enabled White to extricate himself, and get his forces into tolerably effective array again.
(e) The art of playing without looking. This heedless move loses a Pawn which, with common attention, must have won the game.
(f) This appears a forcible move, but is actually a very bad one.
(g) Here again Black plays without condescending to examine the position; otherwise, he must have seen that, by simply playing on his K B P, he wins easily.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS. RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE REV. SIR S. SYNGE HUTCHINSON, BART.

Sir Samuel Syngé Hutchinson, of Castle Sallak, county Wicklow, son of the Rev. Edward Syngé, M.A., of Syngefield, and grandson of Dr. Nicholas Syngé, Bishop of Killaloe, succeeded to the title, as third Baronet, at the decease of his maternal uncle, the Rev. Sir James Hutchinson. Sir Samuel was born 22d April, 1756, and consequently, at the period of his decease, had not quite completed his 90th year. He married first, in 1787, Frances, daughter of the late Hans Wood, Esq., of Rossmore, County Westmeath, by whom he had one daughter; and, secondly, in 1801, his cousin Dorothy, daughter and coheir of John Hatch, Esq., of Dublin, by whom he had another daughter, Sophia, wife of Captain Cooté Hely-Hutchinson, brother to the Earl of Donoughmore; and one son, Francis, who died in 1833, leaving by Louisa Frances, his wife, daughter of the Hon. Francis Hely-Hutchinson, a son, the present Baronet, and other issue.

MRS. HUTTON.

Catherine Hutton, the daughter of William Hutton, the historian, of Birmingham, was born Feb. 11th, 1756. At an early period she published three novels, viz., "The Miser Married," "Oakwood Hall," and "The Welsh Mountaineer," none of which, however, ever attained much celebrity; and, indeed, she never seemed to think well of them herself. She furnished Sir Walter Scott with a sketch of the life of her father's friend, Rago, for "Ballantyne's Novelists' Library," and amused a retired life with other literary essays. Like her late friend, Mr. Upcott (a short Memoir of whom appeared in the "Obituary" of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of the 4th of October last,) Mrs. Hutton possessed a fine and beautifully illustrated collection of autographs, and her eagerness in this pursuit may be gathered from the following extract of a letter which she wrote within the last few months of her life:—"I have been a collector upwards of twenty years, and have amassed upwards of 2400 autographs and 1800 odd portraits, and am as voracious as ever."

Her cheerfulness, up to the latest period of her advanced life, never deserted her, and her correspondence, which was very extensive, was uniformly marked by kindness of disposition, and a liveliness of manner, surprising to all.

A short Memoir of the early days of this extraordinary woman will be found in the Appendix to the well-known Autobiography of her Father.

Mrs. Hutton expired on Friday, the 13th, at her residence near Birmingham, having attained her 90th year a little more than a month.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE MACCLESFIELD BRANCH RAILWAY.—TWO MEN KILLED.—An inquest was held in the board-room of the Stockport Infirmary, on Tuesday, on the bodies of John Seal and John Birtles, who died in consequence of injuries sustained on the Macclesfield branch of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, on Sunday last, while at work; one lot of waggon ran into another lot, and the deceased were jammed between them. Five or six men helped off, before the collision, and escaped. Verdict, "Accidental death."

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

The debate on the first reading of Sir Robert Peel's Bill, promises to rival in length and tediousness that which introduced it to the House. Lord George Bentinck goes on, in fulfilment of his promise, fighting from pillar to post, dividing on silk, on corn, and on brandy, and beaten from each position by larger and larger majorities. His Lordship reverses the old adage, "Divide et impera" (Divide and conquer), into "Divide et vincere" (Divide and be conquered). What good he promises to himself or the public from this obstinacy we are at a loss to conjecture. Meanwhile fever-stricken Ireland looks up from its meal of rotten potatoes to implore succour which cannot be rendered until the Protectionist minority has had its say, and been beaten off its last foot of standing ground.

The great events of the week have been the philanthropic movement in the Court of Aldermen, and the appearance of General Tom Thumb in the irregular drama, at the Lyceum. Of the two, we are inclined to attach most importance to the latter. The result is small, it is true, but we do not anticipate any result so great from the motion of Alderman Sidney, for the introduction of the separate system into City prison discipline, or the petition of the Working Classes' Association for the improvement of the dwellings of the poor. Praiseworthy as the objects of both these movements are, they are hopeless, when urged in Guildhall. There may be a great profession of sympathy, but we fear that there is more of Mr. King's spirit in the Common Council, when he laughs to scorn the notion of the Corporation doing anything for the houses of the poor as a dream of ridiculous and hopeless humanitarian fanaticism, than of Dr. Lynch's, who introduced the petition. So we turn to the small fact—General Tom Thumb. Some sticklers for dramatic legitimacy may affect indignation at the sight of so small a thing, paraded on the stage for his smallness. It is illegitimate—there is no doubt of it; but it is curious, and awakens more reflection than the strutting of many a bigger actor.

There is no appearance of any mental dwarfishness in this abridgement of Transatlantic humanity. We never saw more eager, wakeful curiosity than peeps out of those restless little eyes from under that elish and exaggerated brow. Neither mind nor body, small as the latter is, and the former might be expected to be, seems weighed down by the constant effort and exhibition of his daily levees and his nightly performances. The little face is as intelligent, the little legs as stout and active, at midnight as at noon. We saw the epitome as he was carried out of the Lyceum Theatre the other evening, after his performance. He was tucked under his tutor's arm, his tiny bullet head protruding from the tutor's cloak, the bright small eyes, restless as a bird's, peering round the stage, which was being arranged for the farce of "Next Door." "What's the name of this piece?" "What is the stage divided into two for?" "May I stop and see it?" followed fast upon each other. The General was reminded that his supper hour had arrived, and his love of the dramatic art seemed for the moment absorbed in the anticipation of the evening repast. We were tickled with the notion of Tom Thumb's supper. We amused ourselves by anticipating what it might be—the wing of a lark, or an infantine chicken, prematurely extracted from the egg, with a first course of a minnow *en papillotte*, and a doll's cup full of gravy soup. "And what shall you have for supper, General?" we asked the mannikin. We never saw a gent. at Evans's look bigger or more self-important than Tom Thumb, as he replied, "I should like a Welsh rabbit!"

Conceive Tom Thumb sitting over his Welsh-rabbit! Conceive the Welsh-rabbit—the infinitesimal square of toast and the fabulous mite of cheese! We have not yet recovered the shock. We fancied for a moment that we might unconsciously be a Brobdignagian, and Thumb a man of proper and lawful size.

There is one point connected with this little fellow which diminishes the sad and disagreeable impression which the sight of dwarfishness leaves behind it. He looks like a child—a diminutive child, it is true—but still one from whom all hope of growing bigger is not absolutely shut out. In this way he moves our sympathies without shocking them, and unconsciously infuses a kindly corrective into the spirit of idle curiosity, which, no doubt, moves most to visit him. The women absolutely grow soft and tender-hearted over him. It is a strange feeling. They look upon him as a sort of small man, but yet as an infant. The firmness and finish of his manner contrast so oddly with the decidedly childish character of the head and body. In fact, he gives them a new sensation. We do not wonder at the crowds he attracts. All other dwarfs we have ever seen were simply repulsive. Tom Thumb is pleasant, though a thought elish to look upon.

We overheard the remarks of an Irish scene-shifter, as the General was carried past him—

"The dawsey thing! By the powers, Sir," addressing himself to one of the actors who stood near him, "if they had a thing like that in my country, they would be putting him on a hot shovel, over de fire, to see would he fly up the chimney—and sorra' blame to 'em at all, at all—sure he's so small!"

We feel convinced that that Irishman firmly believes that Tom Thumb is a changeling, or fairy child, and we recommend his guardian and tutor (most accomplished and elegant men, by the way, both of them) to see that Tom is kept out of the way of the aforesaid carpenter, in the neighbourhood of anything more dangerous than a property fire, made of a transparency, with a candle behind it.

We confess a partiality to Tom Thumb. We desire to commemorate him in an ode.

ODE TO GENERAL TOM THUMB.

Poor little mannikin:
Thy country hath sent to us many things
So small, the fairy chariot Shakspeare sings
Might take them in,
And trot along as with no load at all:
She sends us dividends extremely small,
Small manners, and small poets, and small jokes,
And small originalities;
Her N. P. Willisses, and other folks
Who measure at their ease
Thy small proportions, never deeming how
They're smaller far than thou!
The grounds on which they claim their Oregon
Are mighty little;
Well may they that would stand such grounds upon
Not bate a tittle,
Or they'd have none at all—
They're now so very small!
But through the vapour of their idle talk
They loom as large
As through Thames fog a barge,
Like some huge admiral, doth seem to walk
The muddy waters;
And in "high quarters"
Grave men parade their little patriotic
(Which means Quixotic)
Intentions, how they mean to chaw up whole
Each Britisher who dares to call his soul
His own!
Nor these alone,
Being small things, believe that they are big—
Each Broadway prig
Prates of equality and liberty;
Nor deigns to see
The black slave crouching underneath the lash
Whose stripes should dash
The stars from out Columbia's flag,
And quench the brag
That, o'er the Atlantic sea,
Is manhood free!
But there is no pretence in thee,
Sharp-eyed epitome
Of childish manishness.
Thou dost profess
To be the smallest man that walks the earth;
When I think on thy birth,
It much amazes me, thou dost not cry
"I'm twelve feet high."
And that thy country calls thee out, to accomplish
"Behold a giant!"

EVERY BODY'S COLUMN.

INCrustATIONS IN STEAM-BOILERS.

A valuable paper was recently submitted to the Society of Arts by Dr. Ritterbrandt, "On the Formation of Incrustations in Steam Boilers, and on the means of preventing it." It was stated that the cause of the explosions of boilers was the thick incrustation of carbonate of lime, which takes place in consequence of the carbonic acid gas, by which the lime of the water was held in solution, being drawn off by heat. Dr. Ritterbrandt adds a proper proportion of chloride of ammonia to the water, the muriatic acid of which combines with the disengaged carbonate of lime, an insoluble salt, and forms a muriate of ammonia, which is readily held in solution by the water. The boiler is thus kept free from incrustation and is rendered much more durable, and is at the same time freed from the inconvenience above-named.

THE WEATHER OF FEBRUARY.

The past month presented another very unusual temperature, as well as a close atmosphere, for this period of the year. From the night of the 8th ult. unto the 15th there was a downfall of hoar frost, although it had little effect upon the mild state of the air. The lowest point of cold was on the night of the 16th, when the thermometer was not below 29 deg.; the highest, in the shade, was on the 28th, 68 deg.; and in the sun, on the 26th, 83 deg., making an extreme difference of 54 deg. The diurnal average of the whole month was at night 41.18 deg.; shade, 59.44 deg.; sun, 56.73 deg. The month of February has been usually a cold month, but this has been excessive in the mildness of its character.

BANKRUPTCIES IN THE LAST YEAR.

The number of bankrupts during the last year amounted to 1025, comprising nearly all trades and professions. The highest number was that of victualiers, which was sixty-three, and the lowest number the class of attorneys, there being one only. The only business excepted from the bankrupts list was that of undertakers. [There seems no uncertainty about the business of undertakers, for people must die be the times what they may.]

THE POLES.

If we may believe the Russian statistics, the Poles are reckoned at this moment at 9,500,000 souls. Of these, 5,000,000 are in the various provinces which Russia has obtained at different times for her share in the dismemberment; Austria has 2,341,000; Prussia, 2,000,000 Polish subjects. The free state of Cracow contains 130,000 inhabitants.

FLY-FISHING.

That fly-fishing is the sublimity of the sport, and the worm-fishing is the antipodes of it, few will be bold enough to deny. For what can exceed trout and salmon fishing—the wild ramble by the river and stream of merrie England, or by the "hill-girded lochs," of the land of flood and mountain? The whole scene teems with life, every spot is full of beauty, every moment is replete with interest. Compare this with the regular flat, stale, and unprofitable float-and-punt work, grilling under a broiling hot sun in the dog-days, or a drizzling day in September, off Battersea-reach, Twickenham-meadows, or Eel-pie island, repeating Hood's "Comic Annual" lines—

I ground-laid my way as I go,
And dip at each watery dimple;
But, however I wish
To inveigle the fish,
To my gentle they will not play simple!
At a branding once gulphoon would gape,
But they seem upon different terms now;
Have they taken advice
From the Council of Nire,
And rejected their Diet of Worms now?

Sporting Review.

HORTICULTURAL NOVELTIES.

At a late meeting of the Horticultural Society, there were distributed some seeds of the Brassica Chinensis, or Shanghai oil plant, sent over by Mr. Fortune, from China. This is a plant of the cabbage tribe, which yields oil by expression, and a large quantity has been sent over to this country for experimental trials.

CLASSICAL ADDITIONS TO THE LOUVRE.

There have just been placed in one of the salles of the Louvre, several antique fragments from Greece. Amongst them are a bas-relief, representing Theseus as the protective hero of Attica; a bas-relief, with the Nine Muses between Mercury and Apollo; and another from Crete, containing a figure of Jupiter, seated between Europa and Cadmus, both highly venerated in that island. There are also some marbles from Asia Minor, one of which, from the town of Mylasa, in Caria, is exceedingly important, as it contains three decrees of the reigns of Artaxerxes II., Mnemon, and Artaxerxes III. These decrees are well known to savans.

THE ELECTRIC GIRL.

M. Arago, a day or two ago, communicated to the Academy of Sciences the result of the examination of the electric girl, made by the academical committee:—"The committee declare that the fall of a table by the mere contact of a silken thread held by the young girl in question was not repeated before them, nor does the girl possess the faculty of distinguishing, by the touch, the direction of the compass." The committee did not pursue the investigation of these abortive attempts any further. "The committee, under these circumstances, have come to the conclusion that the communications made to the Academy respecting Mdle. Angelique Cottin must be regarded as unproved."

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

It is said that the waggoners that are to convey the Mormons to California will number 5000, and will form a line twenty-five miles long! In the front there will be a press and types, from which will be issued every morning a paper, to be sent back to inform the rear-guard what is going on in the van!

ART UNIONS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the objects, results, and present position of Art Unions, and the most expedient means of placing them on a safe and permanent basis, have just published their Report, extending to 530 pages. After describing the origin and progress of the several associations of this kind which have arisen out of the London Art Union, and supplying statistics of their receipts and expenditure, the Committee proceed to deduce from the very conflicting evidence which has been brought before them, the opinions which form the most interesting feature of their Report. The witnesses combat the objections which have been made to the effect of such associations on art.

IMPROVED LOCOMOTION.

As an instance of the facilities for locomotion afforded by "rail," we may mention that Mr. P. Miles, M.P. for Bristol, took part in the debate on Monday evening week in the House of Commons, and was also present at the Bachelor's Ball at the Bath Assembly-rooms, more than 100 miles distant, on the same night.

NEW MANUFACTURE OF NAPHTHA.

A manufacture of a novel character is about to be established at Weymouth, for the manufacture of a kind of naphtha, or oil; the bituminous clay near the Burning Cliff is the source from whence it is to be extracted. Several eminent chemists from France have been experimenting for some time on its properties, and have now concluded a contract for large quantities.

EXTRACTION OF PARTICLES FROM THE EYE.

A German writer has recently proposed that when a foreign body, such as a particle of straw, dust, &c., gets between the eyelids and globe of the eye, but without being infixed, a solution of gum arabic dropped into the eye, may be advantageously employed for its extraction, as the solution does not produce any disagreeable sensation.

MILLINERS' APPRENTICES.

If we enter the work-room of some dress-maker in tolerable business, we shall see a number of girls, many of them pale and emaciated, crowded together, and under the superintendence of a forewoman, whose office it is to keep order and urge on the appointed task. Of these some are "apprentices," others are "day-workers," the remainder are what are termed "improvers." The apprentices are placed with the proprietress of the establishment for a certain period, generally for about two or three years, sometimes five. They are apprenticed usually about the age of fourteen, and reside entirely on the premises. The premium, of course, varies according to the situation and notoriety of the house. It is sometimes as high as sixty guineas. The day-workers either live at home or in their own lodgings; they come to the dress-maker's from nine in the morning till nine at night, and receive from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day. If required to work extra hours, they are paid accordingly. They bring their own dinners with them, but are found in tea and sugar. The "improvers" are girls from seventeen to twenty years of age, who come up from the country, and remain usually six months with their employer, during which period they make themselves generally useful; their time is entirely at the disposal of the dress-maker; they reside with her, but receive no wages and pay no premium. During the London season the fatigue they undergo is excessive. At a period of life when adequate rest, and even some relaxation, are absolutely necessary to the bodily health, they are confined, with scarcely any intermission for their meals, which they are frequently obliged to leave half-finished to return to their work, often till three or four o'clock in the morning, in a heated and unwholesome atmosphere. The whole frame exhausted, and the nervous system frequently too much unstrung for the enjoyment of the little sleep allowed them, they are expected to be early again at the work-table, and return with apparent cheerfulness to the toil which is silently sapping the secret springs of life. No wonder that many fall victims to untimely disease, or, escaping the immediate bad consequences, in after life become the mothers of an unhealthy and miserable offspring. It is lamentable to see the change that sometimes comes over the country girl shortly after her admission as an apprentice. Arriving, perhaps, from her happy village home, where she has been the pride of honest and industrious parents, her cheeks redolent of rosy health, her step elastic, her spirits light and buoyant, at first the novelty and excitement, and constant variety of the busy town amuse her; she delights in the companionship of girls of her own age, and strives to the utmost of her power to win the approbation and confidence of her employer. By degrees her pallid cheek and attenuated form show that the loss of fresh air, and the absence of accustomed exercise, are eating into the bud of youth. Her appetite leaves her: she sighs occasionally over her work, but utters no complaint. Then comes the short lacking cough, the supernaturally brilliant eye, the hectic spot. She is despatched in haste to her native home, but rest then comes too late. This is not a highly-coloured picture, sketched by fancy, but the history of many a poor girl, the words of truth and soberness. And if it be possible to prevent such tales from being so common, if we can devise any scheme for rescuing one victim from being immolated on the shrine of Vanity and Fashion, will not every Englishman and every Englishwoman—for much is in her power—join with us in the sacred work?—*Fraser's Magazine.*



NEW ROYAL MARINE BARRACKS, WOOLWICH.

THE FITTING-OUT OF THE "CALCUTTA."

If anything could have been wanting to assure us of the dexterity of British tars—of their ability to accomplish even what would heretofore have been esteemed impossibilities, and of their readiness, under good treatment and judicious command, to engage with almost superhuman spirit and energy in any work to which they may consistently with their calling be appointed—it would be abundantly afforded by the smart and seaman-like act just performed by the crew of the *Albion* in fitting-out the *Calcutta*, 84 gun ship, at Devonport. The *esprit* they have evinced is worthy of the naval supremacy of their country; and the steadiness, and quiet and orderly perseverance they have shown, have earned for them a fame which will not be without its effect upon the entire Navy.

In reference to the *Calcutta*, an amount of work has been done in a manner and within a time that is quite unprecedented. The alacrity displayed by the *Albion's* people could not have been exceeded: from the hearty Captain N. Lockyer, C.B., and the highly respected Commander, W. Chambers, down to the youngest boy in the ship, all have been animated with those feelings which at once proclaim the British seaman, and his indomitable energies.

Immediately upon its being known that the crew of the *Albion* was to fit out the *Calcutta*, each man on board appeared to be delighted with the contemplation of the work chalked out; nor were these little inducements withheld which an officer always has at command, and which, though sometimes thought trifling in themselves, have no trivial influence with the men, and more closely bind them to their officers, as shown in the attentive and quick dispatch of the orders given. The fitting-out of the *Calcutta* excited the greatest possible interest among nautical men; for the excellent discipline on board and the smartness of the men were well known, and proportionate to this were the expectations indulged in as to the celerity they would exhibit. These have, however, fallen far short of the actual result. It is but justice to the Captain, Commander, Master, and other officers, to observe that in no point could the work have been done better than it has been. There was no bustling or driving: all went noiselessly on; the entire crew, seamen and marines, were admirably stationed, and everything that would occasion confusion or any waste of time, was avoided. It is proper to mention also, that not the slightest assistance was derived from any quarter whatever.

On Monday morning (the 9th inst.), at six o'clock, the ship was ready for operations, but in no way furthered—there had been no preparatory work done. On Monday evening, the main-yard was up; cross-jack-top, mizen topsail-yard, mizen and topgallant-masts on end,

&c. On Tuesday morning, the fore-yard, fore main-topsail-yard, and topgallant-mast were fitted; in the evening the rigging was rattled down, the stores on board; the main and lower deck guns, in, &c. In fact, by Tuesday night, the ship was completely rigged and tolerably ready for sea; but, the starboard watch had not completed drawing all the stores, namely, hemp cables, and a few of the sea-stores, together with some spare spars which had to be got from the mast-pond. With the exception of these, the ship was ready; and by Wednesday at noon, all was on board but a few articles which were afterwards supplied. This having been done, all was accomplished; the tanks were in, stores, mess utensils, &c. complete; and, in saying that she was ready for sea, we mean perfectly ready in every respect and particular. She was in a position to cope with any enemy, as far as her general fitments were concerned. On Thursday morning, at half-past nine, she was hauled off; and, at one o'clock, when the tide suited, was towed into the Sound by the *Tartarus* steamer, and the *Confiance* tug. The whole of the work had been achieved within six-and-thirty working hours; for although she did not go into the Sound until Thursday, she was, to all intents and purposes, finished the day preceding.—*Abridged from the Devonport Independent.*

The annexed Engraving of the *Calcutta* is from a drawing by Mr. Hornbrook, the marine artist, of Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.

SHIPWRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The *Cape of Good Hope Gazette* contains an account of the loss of the barque *Francis Spaight*, from Manilla to London, by striking on the ground near the Slave Lodge, about a mile from the village of Papendorff. The captain and twenty-one of the crew were drowned.—Two wrecks, accompanied, we regret to announce, by a mournful loss of human life, upwards of eighty persons having perished, were on Monday reported at Lloyd's, namely, that of the British barque, *Ida*, 550 tons burthen, belonging to the port of London, and the *John Minerva*, an American-built ship, of near the same tonnage; both lost while on outward-bound voyages from their respective ports.

CHEAP STEAM TRAVELLING.—Steamers are now plying between London and Westminster Bridges for the small sum of one penny for each passenger.

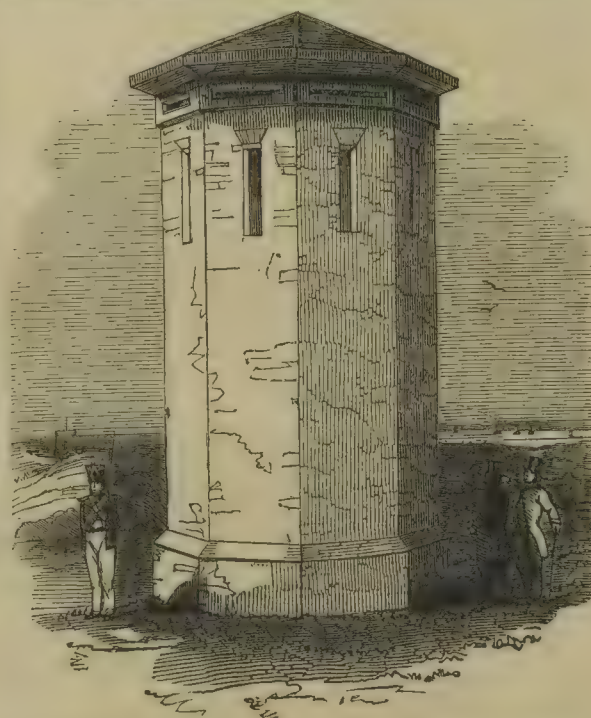
THE NEW CROP OF POTATOES.—A paragraph has recently been going round the press to the effect that the new crop of potatoes exhibited such signs as to make sure that they were diseased, and would be a failure similar to that of the last. It is, however, positively asserted by those who are most likely to be well informed, that the new crop will, in all probability, be a very good one, at all events an average one.

RAILWAY DISPUTES.—It is rumoured in the city that an attempt will be shortly made to put into operation the 7th and 8th Victoria against several of the railway companies whose affairs continue in a disputed and litigated position. A case on the subject has been submitted to counsel, whose opinion is favourable; and, although some little difficulty apparently exists respecting the service of notice, that, it is understood, can be overcome by a loophole in the act. The question, it is said, will be raised in the course of a few days before the Bankruptcy Commissioners.

THE SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY.—The directors of this railway have given the public the accommodation of two express trains daily both ways upon this line. One leaves the Bricklayers' Arms at eleven o'clock in the morning, and the other, London-bridge, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The trains stop at Tonbridge, Ashford, and Folkestone, and make the journey both ways between London and Dover in two hours and a half.

NEW ROYAL MARINE BARRACKS, AT WOOLWICH.

The building of this very capacious and convenient lodgment for the Royal Marines was commenced at Woolwich, some time since; and, has just been expedited in consequence of the Board of Ordnance having given notice to the Admiralty that the west square of the Royal Artillery Barracks, at present occupied by the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, will be shortly required for the accommodation of the 10th battalion, about to be raised, and the numerous recruits for the Royal Artillery almost daily joining at head-quarters. The whole of the brick-work of the extensive new Barracks, capable of accommodating upwards of 1000 men, with residences for their officers, has been erected; and, it is expected, will be fully completed within three months from the 1st inst. The basement story will be occupied as kitchens for cooking, and will contain large iron ranges, with every convenience for that purpose. The floors are formed of flag-stones adjoining the fire-places, and elsewhere, of asphalt, on a concrete foundation.



HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS, MARINE BARRACKS.

To prevent the possibility of the building being destroyed by fire, the whole of the joists are of metal; and the only parts of wood are the window-sashes and steps leading to the first and second stories. The floors of the first and second stories are of asphalt on concrete foundations, placed upon brick arches, and there are no fire-places in the apartments above the basement-story; the whole of them being heated by an apparatus for circulating hot air, which is worked by the aid of an Archimedean Screw, eight feet in diameter, connected with a furnace in winter; and is, by an adaptation of the works, capable of circulating cold air from the exterior to the whole of the interior of the Barracks in summer. The motive power for working the screw is attained by weights, on the same principle as an eight-day clock; and when wound up, will cause the screw to revolve with great velocity for eight hours before it will cease working on the weights reaching the bottom of the building. In front of the first and second floors, a large open space, the entire extent of the building, has been constructed and arched over for the men to take exercise in wet weather, and every care has been taken for their comfort.

On the north side of the Barracks for the men, substantial and commodious dwelling-houses have been built for the Colonel in command; the Colonel second in command; and for officers' quarters. In a line with the Barracks for the men, the staff non-commissioned officers' quarters have been constructed; and a spacious room for a library, and a piece of ground set apart for a racquet-court. On the south side are the mess-room and ante-rooms, with dwelling-houses for officers' quarters. The ground in front of the barracks for the men is in progress of being levelled, as it will be required for drill before the contractor can finish the out-buildings and boundary walls. In the rear of the Barracks, a building is constructing for a magazine or store-room. Here also will be placed a framework, to represent the bows and part of the sides of a ship-of-war, with two port-holes in the bows, and two on each side, for exercising the men with large guns in the duties they will have to perform at sea.

Our artist has sketched the new building; together with the main portion of the heating and ventilating apparatus.



THE "CALCUTTA."

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

"Hop-o'-my-Thumb" is a tale familiar to all the lovers of nursery literature. and different versions of it are popular with the children of almost every country. But it has, until now, never been properly put upon the stage; the impossibility of finding a becoming representative of the little hero, having always been an obstacle to its effective representation. The famous General Tom Thumb has at length essayed the character, and the result has been that he has achieved a perfect success.



TOM STEALING CROWNS.

The extravaganza produced at the Lyceum on Monday evening, entitled "Hop-o'-my-Thumb, or the Ogre and his Seven League Boots," is an adaptation, rather than a translation, by Mr. Albert Smith, of a French fairy vaudeville, called "Le Petit Poucet," by Messrs Dumanoir and Clairville, which was brought out at the Vandeville Theatre last May, for the purpose of introducing the General to the Parisian play-going public. The French piece is in prose, and in five acts. An English audience would not sit this out; so each act has been compressed into a single scene, an original introductory one has been added, and the dialogue has been written in the metre usually adopted in burlesques.

On the rising of the curtain, we find Oberon (Miss Hodson) holding court in a moonlight glade, surrounded by the fairies. The elfin monarch calls Friar Rush to his presence, and wishes to know what he has been doing all night. Rush replies:—

Sire, I have play'd those tricks the whole night through,
Which, Shakspeare says, Queen Mab was won't to do.
Oberon. Shakspeare! who's he?
Moth. A person who wrote plays,
But very little known, Sire, now a-days.
Oberon. We never heard of him.
Moth. Sire, that's no wonder,
For latterly he has been much kept under.
Undone by foreign ballet dancers' spells:
I think his house of call is Sadler's Wells.

He then whispers to the King, that he has found an extraordinary little person, in his rambles, whom he has shut up in a filbert to keep him safe. Oberon wishes to see him: the filbert is produced, and cracked, and Hop-o'-my-Thumb is discovered coiled up in its inside. Oberon directly determines to keep him as his page; and Moth (Miss Turner) says:—

Moth. (with a book) What name shall I put down in our Court Journal.
Hop. The General!
Oberon. You mean to say the Kernal.

Thumb has, however, no wish to remain, and, taking to his legs, he creeps into the boss of a daisy, and gets away, to the great bewilderment of the fairies. We next come to the cottage of a poor wood-cutter, Robin (Mr. Bender) and his wife Bridget (Mrs. Woolledge), who are in most distressed circumstances, from the following causes:—



SHOE CARRIAGE.

Rob. I tell you 'tis no use, wife: near our hut
There's scarcely any timber left to cut.
These railway schemers, levelling far and near,
At last have got a railway even here.
They've felled the timber which once grew so thick,
And even I, at last, must cut my stick.

The six eldest children come in and want their breakfast. There is nothing for them: and whilst they are lamenting their plight, Margery (Miss Arden) and Solomon (Mr. Emery) come in to complain of various offences against propriety of conduct committed by Thumb.

Brid. The General Tom Thumb, d'ye mean to blame?
Sol. The General Torment were a better name.

They call for him, and he appears from the salt-box, whither he had got, with the intention of catching some birds, by the popular practice of putting salt upon their tails. King Cole (Mr. F. Matthews) next arrives, with his three fiddlers, his secretary, Lord Thomas Noddy (Mr. Turner), and his army of five—going in pursuit of an Ogre, who is ravaging the land. He wishes the General to head the troops: the little hero consents, but, after reviewing them, changes his mind, and, as they are marching away, he escapes, by walking betwixt their legs back again. The woodman then determines to lose his children in the forest, and starts off with this intention. We next come to this forest, and Thumb enters under an umbrella, which entirely conceals him. It is raining very hard, and he climbs up a tree, and gets into a bird's nest for shelter, after fighting off the old bird. The six brothers arrive, and lament their lot, as they had dropped some crumbs on the road to find the way back, and the birds have eaten them all.

Thumb, who is up in the tree, sees a light at a distance. At the same instant, one of the boys discovers an enormous shoe, which the Ogre has lost in the forest. As Thumb is tired, they put him into the shoe, and, making some harness of their scarves, draw him off. As they start, Oberon appears with his fairies, as a guard, bearing illuminated bell-flowers, and the procession forms a pretty tableau for the end of Act I.

The first scene of Act 2, introduces us to the Ogre's castle, where his wife, Grabalotta (Mr. J. W. Collyer) is instructing his seven daughters in culinary mysteries.

Now mind your lessons from this precious book,
Called, as you know, "The Ogre's Perfect Cook;"
Which your dear father loves so to peruse
Before he puts his victims into stews.
Against to-morrow learn these things to do—
"How to make soldiers into Irish stew,"
"To grind bones into bread, by the new mill,"
"To devil lawyers for a breakfast grill."

[A knocking.]

King Cole, the Secretary, and two soldiers arrive, drenched by the storm; and Grabalotta gives them shelter, intending to keep them for her husband. To their horror they see some clothes hanging about, formerly worn by certain relatives whom the Ogre had eaten. They are going away, when Thumb and the children arrive, and implore shelter. Grabalotta puts them to bed in a room on one side of the house, whilst her daughters are asleep, in their legendary golden crowns on the other. The Ogre (Mr. Silver) then returns, and goes down to the cellar for some pale ale. And now comes a pantomime scene in which Thumb is most effective. He creeps out of a pie in his night gown; and taking the crowns of gold from the heads of the young Ogresses, puts them on his brothers', in turn transferring their cotton night-caps to the little girls. The Ogre returns: finds the pie empty, and is going to murder the boys in his anger. But seeing the gold crowns, he concludes they are his daughters. King Cole and his Secretary at this moment escape; the Ogre rushes after them with his seven-league boots, and Thumb and his brothers get off in safety. We next find all parties met together in the forest. The Ogre has eaten the remains of King Cole's army, and takes a doze after his meal. Thumb steals his boots, and flies with them. The last scene represents the little hero in his fairy palace, with exquisite Lilliputian furniture. He has breakfast, receives his blanchisseuse, is shaved, and, on the arrival of a despatch, goes off to the wars with most martial ardour. As he has the seven-league boots, he is not long in returning to the court of King Cole with the Ogre, his wife, and children, prisoners. Great honours now await him: the fairies receive him in triumph, and he drives off in his state carriage drawn by four beautiful little real ponies.



FIGHT WITH THE EAGLE.

The piece was entirely successful; and no one would have given the little actor credit for possessing so much stage tact and comic humour. His appearance, pantomime, and general performances were so irresistibly ludicrous, that the audience shouted again with delight, and laughed and applauded until they left off for very weariness. He was loudly called for at the conclusion, and literally covered with bouquets, which he had great difficulty in carrying off, one being as large as himself. At last, however, he succeeded, amidst renewed acclamations.

The other ladies and gentlemen supported him excellently. Mr. F. Matthews was very great as King Cole, and his Secretary was effectively impersonated by Mr. Turner. Messrs. Silver and Collyer came out admirably as the Ogre and his wife; and we must compliment Miss Hodson upon her singing and appearance in Oberon. None of the parts are, however, of first-rate importance, the "General" being the attraction; and the piece was not written for the Lyceum, but to suit the exigencies of provincial and Transatlantic theatres; hence all allusions to, and jokes on, topics of the day would have been out of place. There is little doubt but that it will be played all over England, as there is nothing in it beyond the power of any country theatre to accomplish.

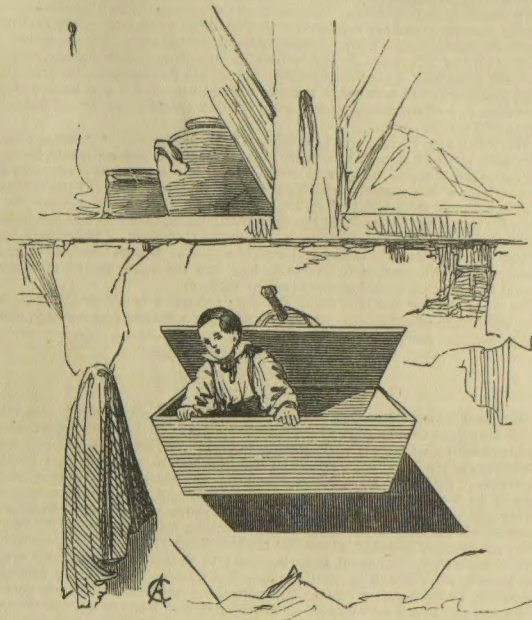
ADELPHI.

Mr. Stirling Coyne does not often treat us with a new farce, and this is much to be regretted, for, when he does, it is sure to be so comical—so preposterously funny—that screaming audiences are sent home to their beds in great doubt as to whether they have received most pleasure from the performance or pain from their aching sides. And equal to—indeed we may say surpassing—anything he has ever done, is his last production, brought out at this house on Monday evening, and quaintly entitled, "Did you ever send your wife to Camberwell?" It was one roar of laughter from beginning to end, and will have a capital run. Mr. and Mrs. Honeybun (Mr. Wright and Miss Woolgar), form a married couple, not in very good circumstances, having wedded against the consent of their friends. They have an aunt who resides at Camberwell, with whom they



TOM AND THE OGRE.

wish to be reconciled; and, to effect this, Mrs. Honeybun starts on the journey which produces all the situations of the piece, as well as its name. Mr. Honeybun is somewhat addicted to gallantry: and, as soon as his wife has started, prepares to follow up a little flirtation with another lady, which he has been, very improperly, carrying on for some little time. In the same house lodges Mr. Isaac Crank, a watchmaker (Mr. O. Smith), from Stoke-Pogis, who has come up to town to carry out some new invention of a motive power. He comes into Mr. Honeybun's room to borrow a pair of bellows, and leaves his hat behind him.



COMING OUT OF SALT-BOX.

Soon arrives Mrs. Crank (Mrs. F. Matnews), who has come up from the country with her baby, to see what her husband is about. She mistakes Honeybun's room for her husband's—the notion being strengthened by finding the hat; and, dreadfully upset at also discovering a female's cap, puts the baby in Honeybun's bed, and rushes off in a frenzy of jealousy to destroy herself. Anon, Crank returns to find his hat; and, recognising his baby, immediately suspects his wife's fidelity, and rushes off in a similar frenzy, but to destroy Honeybun. Next enters Honeybun, who, seeing the baby, dreads the jealousy of his wife, and hides it behind a chest of drawers. Crank returns; there is a "row" between them, in the course of which the drawers are upset. Honeybun, of course, believes that the baby is crushed to death, and makes his escape by the roof. Mrs. Crank now returns, and, worn out in body and mind, lies down in Honeybun's bed. Bad weather coming on, Honeybun comes back, and finds her there, just as he hears that his wife is returning. Mrs. Honeybun returns also from Camberwell, and finds her husband on his knees to Mrs. Crank. Crank arrives, too; and the intense fun of the situation may be conceived. At last, all mistakes are explained. The aunt enters with the baby, all right and alive; and Wright finally inquires of some particular individual amongst the audience, "if he ever sent his wife to Camberwell?"

We have rarely seen a piece in which such capital situations followed so rapidly upon one another, or where the laughter was more continuous and hearty—indeed, at times, it almost stopped the performance. The farce was very cleverly played. The terror and perplexity of Wright, the quaint nature of O. Smith, and the jealousy of Mrs. Mathews, were admirable. Miss Woolgar was effective, as Mrs. Honeybun, but the part was by no means a good one—quite beneath her talents. The cheering at the end was most uproarious, and the performers were loudly called for. It is safe for fifty representations, and, perhaps, as many more after that.

HER MAJESTY'S.

The performance of "Ernani," on Tuesday, was signalled by the appearance of three new singers, who did not, however, fulfil the anticipations that were entertained of them. They had been, it appears, engaged for merely secondary characters, in addition to the overflowing number of artists already forming the troupe of this establishment; but, on arriving, the talents of this young trio appeared so promising, that they were allowed to try their skill in the principal



COMING OUT OF FILBERT.

parts of Verdi's fine opera: they disappointed expectation, and will now, probably, return to that rank which the degree of merit they have at present attained seems to point out for them. It must be said, however, in justice to these artists, that we had not a favourable opportunity of judging of their talents. The soprano (Madame Pastini) and the tenor (Castiglioni) were evidently so paralysed by fear, as to be unable to show what powers they really might possess. The baritone (Bencich) will remain a useful addition to the troupe; he has a good voice, which only needs training to become effective.

It was with much pleasure that we heard "Ernani" again. This opera is of that stamp which constantly gains upon the mind. The two finales of the first and second acts are chef d'œuvres of composition. When the ear has become sufficiently accustomed to their sounds to follow the varied melodies introduced in them with such wonderful skill, the effect produced is indescribable. The sensations called forth by such music as this, when listened to with unswerving attention, are far more profound, though of a different nature, than those elicited by the hearing of the most pleasing simple melody. Combinations of the human voice and of instruments must always, if skilfully managed, produce a powerful effect and this is especially the case with these two finales, in which every bar has a meaning, and in which, consequently, at each hearing, some fresh beauty is revealed. This opera does not contain so much varied melody as "Nino," but the latter has nothing equal in grandeur of conception and imaginative power to these two compositions, which are unsurpassed by any modern lyrical work we can at this moment remember. The duet between Ernani and Elvira, the trio at the end of the opera, and the aria "Ernani involami," are also deserving of much admiration. We hope to hear these charming morceaux performed ere

long by more efficient artists. We must not, however, omit our tribute to For-
nari, who played the part of *Sita* with his wonted artistic power.
"Catarina" has been repeated nightly since the opening of the Opera House.
Lucile Grahn is charming in this ballet. Her proud and fearless look; her gestures
so natural, and, it might be imagined, unstudied; and her expressive pantomime, in-
spire even more admiration to us than her wonderful flying leaps, and apparent
defiance of the laws of gravitation. Let it be added that her bandit's costume is
particularly becoming. The first dance in this ballet, the "Pas Strategique," is
very peculiar and effective. The military evolutions of the "female brigade" are
highly amusing, and are executed with wonderful precision. There is one move-
ment, in which Lucile Grahn bends forward shouldering her gun, and poisoning
herself on her left foot, all her comrades imitating her example, which is ex-
tremely graceful. There is something piquant in the contrast between the fer-
rine gentleness and softness of appearance and the abrupt preciseness of military
movements, and the handling of deadly weapons, which has in all times proved
successful on the stage.

The small and rapid steps of Grahn, when she commences alone the *Pas de
cinq* tenns, are very graceful; but we must confess this dance appears to us, despite
the applause it meets with, more novel than pleasing; there is something in the
eccentricity of the measure which offends the sense of time. Perrot's pantomime
in this ballet is, as usual, inimitable. In the scene where he relates his escape
from his pursuers, his gestures convey a silent description which no language could
equal. The music at this moment is also very expressive. The scene of Salvatore's
Studio is also extremely poetic and well imagined. Louise Tagliani is a decided
favourite. She is extremely graceful, and has far more power of muscle than
would be expected from her smallness of stature.

To conclude, this is a true ballet d'action; the story is admirably told, with all
the additional effectiveness which picturesque costume and scenery, and admi-
rable dancing, can bestow.

COUNTRY NEWS.

WINDSOR ELECTION.—On Saturday last, Mr. Neville, who recently vacated his seat
for Windsor, in consequence of accepting the office of Lord of the Treasury, was
re-elected for that borough without opposition. Mr. Neville's proposer was Capt.
Bulkeley, of the 1st Life Guards, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. Wm.
Jennings. After Mr. Neville had addressed the electors, a vote of thanks was
moved to the Mayor.—Mr. Adams, the Mayor, caused immense laughter, by
rising and saying—"Gentlemen, I have to return you my best thanks for the
honour you have conferred upon me by drinking my good health." The worthy
chief magistrate, however, as soon as the merriment had subsided, corrected
himself by observing, "I am so unaccustomed to public speaking, and my health
has been so often drunk in small parties, that I fancied I was along with one now.
However, I return you my best thanks for the compliment you have paid me."

REPRESENTATION OF WIGAN.—A requisition has been forwarded to Mr. W. E.
Gladstone, signed by many of the leading members of the Conservative and
Liberal parties in Wigan, requesting him to allow himself to be placed in nomina-
tion as a candidate for the borough, in the place of the Hon. Mr. Lindsay, who has
resigned. It is generally expected that Mr. Gladstone will accept this invitation,
and that he will be returned without opposition.

BRIGHTON AND CHICHESTER RAILWAY.—A further portion of this line was
opened on Monday from Worthing to Locomotion, the Arundel and Littlehampton
station of the line, and about midway between the two towns. A double line is
laid from Worthing to Littlehampton, and all the works are most substantially
finished. The telescope bridge over the Arun is so far completed as to allow of
the passage of an engine and tender. On Monday morning trains started simul-
taneously from Brighton and Littlehampton at a quarter past seven o'clock, and
trains continued to run without interruption during the day. The remainder of
the line to Chichester will be opened in the first week in May.

EXECUTION AT MORFETH FOR PARRICIDE.—On Tuesday morning, at eight
o'clock, Ralph Joicey underwent the extreme penalty of the law in front of the
county gaol at Morfeth, in the presence of some thousands of spectators, for the
murder of his father. Since receiving his sentence he was very attentive to the
spiritual instructions of the chaplain, the Rev. T. Finch. He walked to the
scaffold, assisted by the turnkey, and behaved with a great deal of composure.
His appearance on the scaffold caused no apparent excitement among the crowd,
who behaved with great propriety, and maintained a perfect silence while the
chaplain, with considerable emotion, and in very impressive accents, commended
the soul of the unhappy man to the mercy of his Creator. The fatal bolt was
then loosened, and the poor wretch, with scarcely a struggle, was launched into
eternity. During his intercourse with Joicey, the chaplain suggested to him
the propriety of making a full confession of all the circumstances of his crime.
The prisoner accordingly requested to be supplied with pen, ink, and paper, and
he committed to writing an ample confession.

POLICE.

A WHOLESALE FEMALE THIEF.—At Westminster Office, on Monday, *Emma
Shepherd*, a decently-dressed young female, was charged with shop-lifting. There
were no less than three robberies committed by the accused, on the same morn-
ing, at different linendrapers' shops, two of which were distinctly proved against
her; the third was equally conclusive, but the prosecutor was not in attendance.
She commenced operations at Mr. Parton's, Queen's-row, Piccadilly, where she re-
quested to be shown some ribbons, but left the shop without making any pur-
chase. She next visited Mr. Smith's establishment, at Piccadilly, on a similar
pretence, and lastly repaired to Mr. Foot's, Warwick-street, Piccadilly, where she
was shown a number of articles. Whilst the shopman was occupied at the other
end of the premises in getting down other goods, she was observed by one of the
customers to place a bundle of artificial flowers under her dress, but, finding her-
self closely watched, after remaining about ten minutes, she replaced the property
upon the counter. A policeman was sent for, and she was searched, when two
rolls of ribbon were found upon her, which were found to have been stolen from
the other linendrapers named. The prisoner had no money in her possession to
make a purchase with. She made no defence, and was committed for trial.

RAILWAY LITIGATION.—At Lambeth Office, a day or two ago, Mr. Samuel
Henry Powell, a gentleman residing at North Brixton, appeared to answer to an
information laid under the 7th and 8th Victoria, commonly called the Joint-
stock Company's Act, by Mr. Samuel White, a surveyor, of Missenden, in Buck-
inghamshire, alleging that he, being one of the promoters of the "Grand Junction,
Great Western, and South Western Railway Junction," had neglected to
register the Company, as required by the act, by which he had rendered himself
liable to a penalty not exceeding £20. The complainant, Mr. White, had been
employed by the Messrs. Dempsey, surveyors to the Company, to survey a por-
tion of the projected line, and his bill came to £280. This amount, however,
the Messrs. Dempsey were unable to pay him, on account, as he alleged, of their
not being paid by the Company; and finding himself in this predicament, Mr.
White made an examination of the registry at the office in Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-
street, when he discovered that neither the Company itself, the office at which
the business was carried on, nor even the name of the solicitor were properly
registered, and he in consequence adopted the present proceedings under the act
of Parliament.—Mr. Norton convicted the defendant in the full penalty of £20
and costs.—Mr. Smith, the solicitor, gave notice of appeal; and on a subsequent
day attended, with Mr. Powell and a third gentleman, to put in bail in com-
pliance with the terms of the Act of Parliament, to prosecute an appeal against the
conviction at the quarter sessions to be held next month at Reigate. The bail,
as tendered, was at once accepted.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—At Clerkenwell Office, on Monday, *Martin Jennings*,
an athletic Irish labourer, aged 21, was charged with the wilful murder of Mary
Murray, a poor woman, aged 47, residing in George-court, Golden-lane, St. Luke's.
It appears that on Sunday morning last, at an early hour, the prisoner and some
other Irish labourers went to a house in George-court, Golden-lane, when the
deceased woman entered. They had something to drink; a quarrel took place
between the prisoner and deceased, and the former challenged her with stealing
a shilling from him. The woman denied the charge, and was enraged; and, re-
fusing to deliver him up the shilling, the prisoner commenced an attack upon her,
and beat her most violently about the head and neck, and pursued her through
the passage leading to the back yard, and pitched her into the dust-hole. Police
Constable 81 G and other officers were attracted to the spot, when the prisoner
said he wished to charge the woman with robbing him of a shilling. They found
her lying apparently dead in the dust-hole, when they took the prisoner into
custody, and conveyed the woman to the station-house on a stretcher. The
police surgeon attempted to bleed her, but she was quite dead. The prisoner was
then charged with the murder of the deceased, and locked up. It appears that
the severe blows inflicted by the prisoner on the deceased's neck, under her ear,
divided the jugular vein. After the examination of several witnesses, the prisoner
was remanded. He was re-examined on Thursday, and, after some other wit-
nesses had been heard, was committed for trial. [The Coroner's Jury summoned
to inquire into the circumstances, have returned a verdict of "Manslaughter"
against Jennings.]

ROBBING LORD BURGHEY'S ROOMS AT CAMBRIDGE.—Last week we stated
that *Edward Elsbury*, a fashionably-dressed young man, had been examined at
Southwark Office, charged with breaking into chambers occupied by Lord
Burghey, St. John's College, Cambridge, and stealing upwards of £50 worth of
property, consisting of diamond shirt studs, pins, and brooches, the property of
his Lordship. Lord Burghey appeared at the office on Monday, and after identi-
fying some of his property, the prisoner was sent to Cambridge for trial. The
prisoner resides in that town.

THREE WEEKS AFTER MARRIAGE.—At Southwark Office on Tuesday, *John
Taverner*, a youth, apprentice to a woolstapler in Bermondsey, was brought before
Mr. Cottingham, charged with assaulting and general ill-treatment of his wife
Letitia, to whom he had been married three weeks. There was a second charge
preferred against the defendant of absenting himself from his apprenticeship. It
appeared that the defendant had absented himself from his work some days
since, and his master hearing that he had got married, went to his mother-in-
law's house the preceding afternoon, where he found the "young gentleman,"
who had just left off giving his newly-married wife a severe thrashing. The
master, on finding how matters stood, sent for a policeman on the young
woman's account, as well as his own, and gave the defendant, who asserted
his right to use proper coercion towards his wife if she misbehaved, into
custody. The defendant's wife, a genteel-looking young woman, stated
that she married to him about three weeks ago, and during which period
he was in the habit of beating her—that she had no idea he was an
apprentice until after their nuptials, and she would have been starved out-
right if it had not been for her mother, as he brought home no money to provide
common necessities—that he frequently got drunk, on which occasions he was
always more violent in his behaviour towards her. She added that she was en-
titled to a considerable sum of money from a Chancery suit likely to terminate
in her favour, and that she had now reason to believe the defendant married her

in the expectation of obtaining possession of her property. Mr. Cottingham said
the defendant had rendered himself liable to be punished for assaulting his wife,
and also for absenting himself from his master's employment. That he should
inflict a fine of £5 upon him for the former offence, or in default, one month's
imprisonment; and that if he again absented himself from his master's employ,
and did not fulfil his indentures, he should go to gaol. The defendant being
unable to pay the penalty, was accordingly sent for a month to prison, on hearing
his wife got into a sort of hysterical fit, and was carried out and soon re-
covered.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—Since Monday the arrivals of English wheat for our market
have been on a very moderate scale. Although the attendance of buyers to-day was by no
means large the demand for that article was steady, at fully previous quotations. In free
foreign wheat rather more business was transacted, at very full prices, new corn
lock was more inquired for. We have a short supply of barley this week. The trade was
firm, at late rates. Superfine white malt was inquired for; such goes off as it comes to hand,
at full prices. The arrivals of oats are on the increase, yet the oat trade ruled steady, at ex-
traordinary rates. In beans, peas, and four but little was doing.

GRAIN.—Wheat, 2160; barley, 170; oats, 2170. Irish: wheat, —; barley,
—; oats, 11,500. Foreign: wheat, 25,000; barley, —; oats, 600. Flour, 1020 sacks; malt,
3240 quarters.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 4s 6d to 5s; ditto, white, 5s 6d to 6s; Norfolk and Sur-
folk, red, 4s 6d to 5s; ditto, white, 5s 6d to 6s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 4s 6d to 5s; broadwhite,
4s 6d to 5s; Kingston and Ware, 4s 6d to 5s; Chevalier, 5s 6d to 6s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire
feed oats, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; potato ditto, 2s 3d to 3s; Youghal and Cork, black, 2s 3d to 2s 5d;
white, 2s 3d to 2s 5d; tick beans, new, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; ditto, old, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; grey peas, 3s 1d to 3s 3d;
mole, 3s 1d to 3s 3d; boliers, 4s 1d to 4s 3d, per quarter. Town-made flour, 5s 6d to 5s 8d;
Suffolk, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; Stockton and Yorkshire, 5s 6d to 5s 8d. **Foreign.**—Free
wheat, —; Danzig, red, 5s 6d to 6s; white, 5s 6d to 6s. **In Bond.**—Barley, 2s 2d to 2s 4d;
oats, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; ditto, feed, 1s 2d to 1s 4d; beans, 4s 2d to 4s 4d; peas, 4s 2d to 4s 4d;
Flour, American, 3s 3d to 3s 5d; Baltic, —, 4s 6d to 5s, per barrel.

The Seed Market.—The supply of linseed and rape cakes on offer is large; hence, the sale
is heavy, at the late depression. In all other articles—if we except red clover seed producing
full prices, there is nothing doing.

Linseed.—English, sowing, 24s to 26s; Baltic, crushing, 4s 4d to 4s 6d; Mediterranean and
Odessa, 4s 4d to 5s. Hempseed, 3s 5d to 3s 8d per quarter. Cornish, 11s 1d to 14s per bushel. Broad
Mustard-seed, 10s to 12s; white ditto 9s to 11s. Tares, 7s 9d to 8s 3d per bushel. English
Rape-seed, £24 to £26, per last of 10 quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 0s to £10 10s;
ditto, foreign, £9 0s to £9 5s per 1000; Rape-seed cakes, £5 15s to £6 0s per ton. Canary,
5s 6d to 5s 8d per English; English Clover-seed, red, 4s 5d to 5s; extra, 5s 2d to 5s 5d; white,
6s 0d to 6s 2d; extra, up to 6s 8d. Foreign, red, 4s 5d to 4s 8d; extra, 5s 0d to 5s 3d; white, 6s 0d to 6s 3d;
extra, 7s 0d per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheat bread, in the metropolis, are from 8½d to 9½d; of household
ditto, 7d to 8d per 4 lb loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 5s 3d; barley, 2s 4d; oats, 2s 1d; rye, 3s 4d;
beans, 3s 2d; peas, 3s 4d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 5s 7d; barley, 2s 11d; oats, 2s 8d; rye, 3s 5d;
beans, 3s 11d; peas, 3s 10d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 18s 0d; barley, 4s; oats, 6s; rye, 9s 6d; beans, 8s 6d;
peas, 8s 6d.

Tea.—Privately, only a limited business has been transacted in this article since our last
report, but there have been mostly purchases at a sale of stock places on Tuesday, and
which went at irregular quotations. The arrivals continue on an extensive scale.

Sugar.—Most kinds of sugar—raw as well as refined—are in good request, at, in some in-
stances, a further slight improvement in value.

Coffee.—Ceylon is a slow inquiry, at barely late rates. In all other kinds of coffee, com-
parative quietness is observed.

Oils.—A good business has been transacted in British sperm, at £78 to £80 per ton. Lined
steady, at 24s 9d to 25s.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 3s to £4 10s; clover ditto, £4 8s to £5 3s; oat straw,
£1 12s to £1 14s; wheat straw, £1 14s to £1 18s per load.

Provisions.—During the present week, the arrivals of Irish butter have been on a fair aver-
age scale. The finest qualities are in good request, at very full prices; but all other kinds are
a slow sale, at late rates. Cornmeal and Carlow's, landed, 8s 10d to 10s; Cork, 8s 10d to 9s; Dublin
and Belfast, 8s 10d to 9s; Sligo, 7s 10d to 8s; and Waterford and Limerick, 7s 10d to 8s per cwt.
English butter steady, at 5s 1d to 5s 2d per firkin for Dorset, and 16s to 17s per dozen for the best
fresh. Foreign butter is very firm, at higher rates; fine Friesland, 12s 10d to 13s; inferior, 10s 0d
to 10s 6d; fine suble Kent, 10s 10d to 10s 12d; and fine Holland, 10s 10d to 10s 12d per cwt. The demand
for bacon is heavy, at further reduced prices; prime sizeable Waterford, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; heavy,
4s 4d to 4s 8d; Limerick, sizeable, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; and three middle have a downward tendency.
Lard is offering on lower terms; Waterford, bladdered, 6s 0d to 6s 2d; Belfast, 5s 6d to 6s per
firkin; kegs, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; and tins, 5s 0d to 5s 4d per cwt. All other kinds of provisions are very
dull, at barely late rates.

Potatoes.—In the private contract markets very few sales have been concluded since our last
report, yet prices rule about stationary.

Coal.—The arrivals of potatoes at the water-side have been somewhat limited this
week. Selected parcels are commanding from 12s to 14s per ton.

Coal.—(Friday).—Towney, 13s; Killingworth, 13s 6d; Lambton, 13s 3d; Shotton, 15s; Eden
Harbottle, 12s 9d; South Durham, 13s 6d; Hartley, 13s 6d; Tanfield Moor, 16s per ton.

Stocks.—The market for the present week, at the close of the week, was in a
ready sale at very full prices. In all other qualities, exceedingly little is doing at late rates.
Sussex pockets, 15s 10d to 17s 0d; Weald of Kent ditto, 15s 10d to 17s 0d; Mid Kent ditto, 17s 0d to 19s
to 19s 5d; East Kent ditto, 19s 5d to 21s 10s; Mid Kent bags, 17s 0d to 18s 0s; East Kent ditto,
17s 0d to 19s 5d per cwt.

Smithfield (Friday).—In to-day's market the supply of beasts was moderately extensive,
owing to which the best quality was heavy, at barely Monday's prices. We had on sale 90
beasts and 40 sheep from Holland, together with 90 Scotch from Scotland. The numbers of
sheep were not large, yet the inquiry for them ruled dull, and the quotations had in some
instances a downward tendency. From the Isle of Wight 60 lambs came to hand, per railway.
Prime qualities sold steadily, at full currencies; otherwise the lamb trade was dull. In calves
only a moderate business was transacted, at late rates. The pork trade was steady, at full
prices. Milch cows were a slow sale, at from £4 to £18.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; second quality ditto,
3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime large oxen, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and
inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; second quality ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d; prime coarse-wooled
ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 0d; prime South Down ditto, 5s 2d to 5s 6d; large coarse calves, 4s 10d to 5s
6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; neat small porkers,
4s 8d to 5s 2d; lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 0d. Suckling calves, and quarter old store
pigs, 16s to 20s each. Beasts, 70s; cows, 13s; sheep and lambs, 250s; calves, 110; pigs, 310.

Negative and Leadshill (Friday).—The trade here to-day was very dull, and prices were
somewhat in favour of the buyers.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal—Inferior beef, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime
large ditto, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; second quality ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d;
inferior mutton, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; middling ditto, 3s 10d to 4s 4d; prime ditto, 4s 4d to 4s 8d;
veal, 4s 8d to 5s 8d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 2d.

ROBT. HERRERT.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The general tendency of the English Market during the week has been towards
a decline. Monday's closing price of Consols was about ½ worse than that of
preceding Saturday, and, as the week advanced, prices have gradually receded.
The market has, notwithstanding, been supported by large purchases on behalf
of the Savings Banks, and Reduction of the National Debt Commissioners, but
speculation is principally in favour of a decline, and some extensive sales on
public accounts have given influence to the operators for a fall. Consols, on
Monday, closed at 96½ for money, and 96½ to 3 for account. The last quotation is
95½ for money, and 95½ for account. Exchequer Bills have fallen about
10s. pm. within the last day or two; the closing price is 24 to 29.
Bank Stock closed firmly at 213, although some surprise was expressed at no
increase of dividend being declared. Terminable Annuities close at 10½.
The fall in Exchequer Bills indicates a belief that money is not likely to become
cheaper in the discount market. A good demand has existed during the week;
former prices, however, are quite maintained. Taking the fact of Consols falling,
notwithstanding the large purchases which have been of a necessity confined to
that description of Stock (the others being closed), and Exchequer Bills quoting
so large a decline, it may be fairly presumed that no improvement of our financial
position is immediately anticipated.

The resignation of the Spanish Ministry and consequent retirement of Senor
Pena, has not had any very unfavourable influence on the price of the Five-per-Cent
stock. It is fortunate in some measure that such a termination should have oc-
curred to the impudent offer that has been made to the stockholders. An
acquiescence in it would have been equivalent to a premium on all dishonest
foreign states to have depreciated the price of their stocks, by irregularly
paying the Dividends, and then offering to purchase the over-due Dividends at
the depreciated price. The price of the Five per Cents. has ranged from 26½
(Monday's quotation) to 25½, the closing price. The Three per Cents. have fluctu-
ated between 36½ and 36. Passives are 5½. Portuguese advanced on Monday,
an improper plan of collecting the revenue having had a favourable influence on
the price. The Four per Cents. closed at 57 on Monday, and are now 57½.
Mexican displayed an upward tendency on Monday, advancing to 30½; but 31½
is the last quotation. In Dutch there has been little doing. The closing price of
the Four per Cent. Certificates is 95½. The market closed flatly with scarcely
any business transacting.

The setting in the Share Market occurred on Tuesday, and was concluded
quietly in one day. It was a small affair, but, as usual upon its successful ter-
mination, a better feeling to do business results. No effect is apparent, however, in
prices, and the few lines in which bargains have been done have only varied the
difference of the turn between buying and selling. The subjoined list will display
the closing prices:—Amber, Notting, Boston, and East June, 1½; Birning, and
Gloucester, 12s; Caledonian, 10½; Direct Manchester (Remington's), 8; Direct
Northern, 1½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 7; Dublin and Galway, 7½; Eastern
Counties, 21; Ditto New, 6 premium; Ditto, York Extension, 1½; East Lincoln-
shire, 1½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 72½; Ditto, New Quarter Shares,
15; Goole, Doncaster, and Sheffield, &c., 8 premium; Grand Union (Notting-
ham and Lynn), 1; Great Eastern and Western, 8; Great North
England, 21s; Ditto New, 14½; Great Western, 4s; Ditto Half
Shares, 83; Ditto Fifths, 32½; Hull and Selby, 100½; Ditto Half Shares, 26s; Lan-
caster and Carlisle, 53; London and Birmingham, 219; Ditto Fifths, 23s; London
and Blackwall, 84; Ditto New, 41; London and Brighton, 62½; London and
Greenwich, 9½; London and South Western, 76; London, Warwick, and Kidder-
minster, 1; London, Salisbury, and Yeovil, 14; Lynn and Ely, 9½; Manch. and
Leeds, —; Ditto Fifths, 11½; Manch. and Birning, 77½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (A), 11½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (B), 9½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (C), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (D), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (E), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (F), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (G), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (H), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (I), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (J), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (K), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (L), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (M), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (N), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (O), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (P), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (Q), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (R), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (S), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (T), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (U), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (V), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (W), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (X), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (Y), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (Z), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AA), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AB), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AC), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AD), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AE), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AF), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AG), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AH), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AI), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AJ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AK), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AL), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AM), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AN), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AO), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AP), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AQ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AR), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AS), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AT), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AU), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AV), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AW), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AX), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AY), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (AZ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BA), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BB), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BC), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BD), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BE), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BF), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BG), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BH), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BI), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BJ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BK), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BL), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BM), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BN), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BO), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BP), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BQ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BR), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BS), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BT), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BU), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BV), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BW), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BX), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BY), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (BZ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CA), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CB), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CC), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CD), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CE), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CF), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CG), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CH), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CI), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CJ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CK), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CL), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CM), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CN), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CO), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CP), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CQ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CR), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CS), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CT), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CU), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CV), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CW), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CX), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CY), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (CZ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DA), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DB), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DC), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DD), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DE), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DF), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DG), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DH), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DI), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DJ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DK), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DL), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DM), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DN), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DO), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DP), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DQ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DR), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DS), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DT), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DU), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DV), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DW), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DX), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DY), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (DZ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EA), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EB), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EC), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (ED), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EE), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EF), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EG), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EH), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EI), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EJ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EK), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EL), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EM), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EN), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EO), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EP), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EQ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (ER), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (ES), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (ET), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EU), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EV), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EW), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EX), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EY), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (EZ), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (FA), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (FB), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (FC), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (FD), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (FE), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (FF), 7½; Ditto New, 40; Quarter Shares (FG), 7½; Ditto New, 40

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN.
The Public are invited to the ANNUAL MEETING of this Institution which will TAKE PLACE at FREEMASON'S HALL, on MONDAY, APRIL 6th.
The President, His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, in the Chair.
The MUSICAL DEPARTMENT will be under the Direction of Mr. T. COOKE, who has generously granted his gratuitous services on the occasion.
TRUSTEES.—Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., G. Majorbanks, Esq., and G. Bartley, Esq.
HONORARY TREASURER.—G. Bartley, Esq.
HONORARY SURGEON.—R. Liston, Esq.
COMMITTEE FOR 1846.—C. Dildred, C. Farley, W. Harrison, R. Keeley, F. Matthews, D. Meadows, C. Perkins, C. Taylor, and C. Young.
SECRETARY.—Dr. Drinkwater Meadows.
Office: Stage Door, Covent-Garden Theatre.

GENERAL TOM THUMB will shortly CLOSE his FAREWELL LEAVES at the Egyptian Hall. His weight is only 15 lbs, and he is the most enchanting little being living. He has had the distinguished honour of appearing three times before Her Majesty, and has performed before all the principal Courts of Europe. The little General appears in all his performances every day and evening, from half-past 12 to 2; half-past 3 to 5; half-past 7 to 9. Admission 1s. Children under ten, half-price. His engagement at the Egyptian Theatre does not interfere with his Evening Levees, which close at the Egyptian Hall, at 9 o'clock.

LOVE, THE POLYPHONIST.—Change of Entertainments.—**VENTRILOQUISM EXTRAORDINARY.**—CROSBY HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.—On WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, and FRIDAY, MARCH 27, Mr. LOVE will present an Historical and Philosophical Lecture on the Occult Powers of the Human Voice, and its Contributory Organs. After which, Love in all Shapes; Roberts, the Welsh Harpist; Love's Labours Lost, and other Entertainments. Begin at Eight. Tickets, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.
On THURSDAY, MARCH 26, at the INSTITUTION, 17, EDWARD-STREET, PORTMAN-SQUARE.
On MONDAY, MARCH 23, at PECKHAM.
On MONDAY, MARCH 30, at the WHITE HART HOTEL, BRENTWOOD.
On MONDAY, APRIL 6, at the HORNS, KENNINGTON.

THE CAMPAIGN on the SUTLEJ creating immense interest at the present moment, there is exhibiting at the ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION, PORTLAND-STREET, the most distinguished MEN both in the SIKH ARMY and GOVERNMENT OF LAHORE, taken by a Lady of rank, and exhibited in the Fine Arts during her residence in India. Also, Portraits of Sir Henry Hardinge, Sir Robert and Lady Sale, &c. By means of the OPAQUE MICROSCOPE these interesting Portraits are on a magnificent scale. Mornings, at Half-past Four o'clock; Evenings, at a Quarter to Ten. The LECTURES include those on ASTRONOMY, during Lent, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; COLEMAN'S WORKING MODEL, ascending and descending Inclined Planes, &c. &c. Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.

THE CRUSADERS.—BENEDICT'S GRAND OPERA written by ALFRED BUNN, Esq., and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, is published by CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street; also, the Overture and Airs, as single pieces and duets for two performers on the Piano-forte, arranged by Benedict, Burrows, and Watts.

THE CRUSADERS.—"I am thine, only thine," sung by Miss Rainforth; "The heart's first dream of love," sung by Mr. Harrison; "The ties of friendship," sung by Miss Roper and Miss Rainforth, are among the most favourite pieces in Benedict's new and attractive Opera of *The Crusaders*, written by A. Bunn, Esq., and performed every night at the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.
CRAMER, BEALE, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

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By Order,
GEORGE GODWIN,
LEWIS COCKO, } Honorary Secretaries.

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| From Hip Buttons to Bottom of Skirt | From under the Legs to bottom of Trousers | | |
| From centre of Back Elbow joint Continued to length of Sleeve at Wrist | Size round top of Thigh (tight) .. | | |
| Size round top of Arm | Size round Calf | | |
| Size round Chest under the Coat .. | Size round Waist | | |
| Size round Waist under the Coat .. | Ditto Hips | | |
| READY MADE. | | | |
| Beaver Taglioni | Measure size round the Head .. | | |
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| Winter Trousers, in all the New Patterns | Winter Trousers, in all the New Patterns | | |
| Doorskin Trousers | Doorskin Trousers | | |
| Frock Coats, edged | Best or Dress Trousers | | |
| Roll Collar Vest | Dress Coats | | |
| Double Breasted Vest | Best Quality Made | | |
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MR. FLETCHER will SELL by AUCTION, with the approbation of William Brougham, Esq., one of the Masters of the High Court of Chancery, pursuant to an order of the said Court, at his Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on MONDAY, MARCH 23, and Five Following Days, at One o'clock, a further portion of the extensive and valuable STOCK of the late Mr. JOHN BOHN, consisting of miscellaneous BOOKS. May be viewed two days prior to the Sale, and Catalogues now had.

Library of John Britton, Esq., F.S.A., Paintings, Miniatures, Autograph Letters, &c.
MR. FLETCHER will SELL by AUCTION at his Great Room, 191, Piccadilly, on FRIDAY, April 3, and Seven following Days (Sunday excepted), at One o'clock, a fourth portion of the LIBRARY of John Britton, Esq., F.S.A., consisting of curious and valuable books of antiquities, topography, history, biography, fine arts, and other classes of literature, many of which are illustrated and enriched with drawings, prints, and MSS.; also, theology, early bibles, &c., together with several fine paintings, miniatures, autograph letters, drawings, illuminated missals, and a collection of prints in proofs and etchings, also engraved copper-plates, &c.
May be viewed two days, and catalogues had ten days, before the sale.

LITHOGRAPHY.—MESSRS. MACLURE, MACDONALD, and MACGREGOR, General Lithographers, beg to call attention to a peculiar feature in their system of conducting business; namely, their having a large and permanent staff of Assistants, in all the varied departments of the Art, ON THE PREMISES; which arrangement, and which is obviously of great advantage to those who require their services, independent altogether of the

TRACTS FOR THE TRAINS.
BY ALBERT SMITH.

No. I.—ADDRESS.



PEN the Safety Valve! Our brains are overcharged with vapours, which we wish to get rid of for our readers' amusement. We have a high-pressure anxiety to inform him of our intentions with

respect to these "Tracts;" and we challenge him, in all amity, to crack a joke with us. Here lies our gage—but, whether it be a broad or a narrow one, he must determine.

And yet a commencement is a terribly nervous piece of business; it is like the first plunge for the summer in a cold bath. Stout men even quail at it, and invent absurd delays; put in their feet only, and wait for others to go in first, on whose gasping "B—b—b—beautiful!" in reply to a query concerning the temperature of the water, they place great reliance. Little boys shiver on the bank, more from fear than cold, and hug their knees, until hard-hearted companions insidiously kick them in. That is just our present position. We have trembled a long time; but the information of the printer's devil that the press is waiting makes us plunge at once, whether we like it or no. Ugh! here goes!

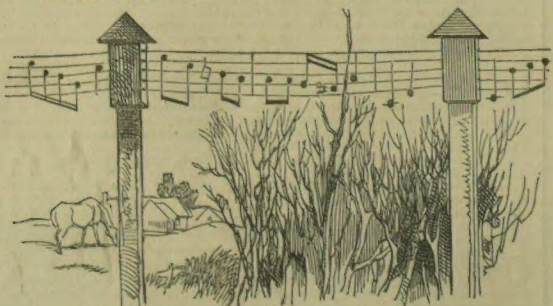
How shall we strike off first? There are several ways of doing so. "In an age like the present, &c.," is good as an opening phrase; so is, "Perhaps, at no period has the desired, &c.," and so also is "The increasing demand for literature adapted, &c." All will do: we will take the last. The increasing demand, then, for literature adapted to particular classes renders it a matter of some surprise that none has appeared expressly devoted to railway travellers. *Bradshaw's Guide* is the only book we know of; and this, although a most valuable work in its place, cannot be said to be an amusing one when steadily read through from beginning to end, for it wants plot; its incidents are unconnected; there is no sustaining interest in its pages, and one too closely resembles the other. There are the advertisements, to be sure, some of which are illustrated, and in these the study of character and knowledge of the human heart is comprised. But even powerfully and poetically as some of them are written, their continuous perusal wearies. It is as unsatisfactory as reading a jest-book right through. We tried to do so once, but the attempt was a failure. It was a little book called "Laugh and grow fat," and it had a picture of a stout man in top-boots throwing a company into screaming convulsions of delight by the supposed reading. We began with avidity, and went on to the last joke—we never felt so depressed. But this, by the way.

Railway travelling requires something to beguile the time, in spite of its velocity. For, if you get in the middle seats, you only see your *vis-a-vis*; and, if you get by the windows, two-thirds of your journey passes in a cutting. And the very speed requires a new style of literature. People on coaches formerly took novels and newspapers. Now, such reading is preposterous; you get to the terminus before you can arrive at the end of either a chapter or leader. Or, if that does not happen, you get to a tunnel; and you might as well try the poetical impossibility of reading "by the glow-worm's light," as endeavour to see anything by the glimmer of the illuminated finger-glass, in the roof of the carriage.

We come forward to supply this void—everybody who launches a new work always does. The literature of our "Tracts for the Trains" shall be so light, that it will in itself brighten the tunnels: so short that nothing shall break its continuity. We propose to publish a tract every week: and as it is the custom to give away wonderful presents with newspapers, we shall present a copy to our readers. That is to say, following the generosity of the showman of the country fair, who says, "Now, ma'am, put sixpence into my hand, and you shall see the show for nothing:" to the great delight of the old lady addressed, we offer a "Tract"—gratuitously, to all investing a like sum in the purchase of our Journal. Remember, we have several thousands of sterling jokes to be given away!

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

An ingenious musician, who goes up and down daily, between London and a country station, proposes to establish another class on the line, besides the first and second—that for learning the cornet-à-piston, which popular instrument produces great ill-feeling between lodgers when taught indoors; indeed, to indulge in the worst pun we ever recognised, a cornet may be succeeded by a *left-tenant*.



NOVEL USE OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The medium of tuition will be the wires of the electro-telegraph. On these, being five, notes will be fastened by non-conducting materials; and the pupils will play them as they travel. The andante movements will be placed close to the stations, where progress is slow; and the tunes will be so arranged as to finish at all the stoppages. These will be constantly changed, to extend the benefit to all classes; for instance, gallopes will be chosen for the Express Trains; sets of quadrilles for the stopping ones; and marches, or dirges, for the luggage-class. At the same time, the passengers generally will be diverted with agreeable harmony. The invention is registered.

CHARADE THE FIRST.

(To be answered in our next.)

Mr. Fitz Montague lives in May Fair,
And people declare
His things are so rare
They cannot conceive how the deuce they got there,
His pockets were always considered so bare.
But there they all are, there's no doubt about that,
From the *or molu* lamp to the white lama mat.
There are porcelain vases, and wonderful clocks,
And Pompeii bronzes, and old Roman crocks;
And "warranted" paintings, by every old master,
And Towers of Pisa in white alabaster,
And carvings, and closets, and *escritoires* old,
And china from Sevres, all flowers and gold,
And glasses from Venice, that flew into bits,
And frightened the poisoners out of their wits,
By shewing the presence of arsenic grits:
(So some folks receive it
But I don't believe it,
Nor, you, so I hope, if you're still in your wits.)
Indeed his whole house may be properly stated
To be Essence of Wardour-street much concentrated.
How did he get all his wonderful things?
Silk velvet dressing-gowns, shirt-studs and rings.
Never for cash to the Bank he had been
Never his name on a railway was seen.



FIRST VIEW OF LONDON.

Still he was plausible, highly connected;
Had certain relatives, widely respected;
They might have paid: but his treasures, if not,
Only by means of *my first* could be got.

There's an ancient public school,
Little famed for dunce or fool;
Whence, some time, a valiant wight
Stole its flogging-block one night.
There's a poet, every day
Winning, more and more, his way;
Painting, with a genius strange,
"Locksley Hall" or "Moated Grange;"
Though the Timon christen'd "New"
Vows that nothing he can do.
Now the two initials take,
And *my second* they will make.
A Latin word stands forth to you,
Perchance the first you ever knew.

There's tumult at the terminus: the train's about to start;
And omnibuses, cabs, and vans, arrive from every part;
And, on the platform, up and down, the luggage-barrows rumble,
And, in the locomotives' tubes, the steam begins to grumble;
Or, puffing from the chimney, falls condens'd like misty rain;
And guards pull open lockers, and then bang them to again.
At last, the word is given, and the engine goes along,
And to the welkin, fields, and hills, pours forth its shrieking song.



A RIVER PHENOMENON.

The passengers soon settle down; some talk, some silent keep;
And some get out, and some come in, and others go to sleep:
But woe betide the luckless one, who, getting to the goal,
Finds out, to his confusion, that he hasn't got *my WHOLE*.

LAYS OF THE LINE.—No. I.

THE PASSENGER TO HIS CARPET-BAG.

One struggle more, and thou art free.
Ho, guards! undo the door.
Our carriage is the last of all,
And crowds leap out before.
There's but one buss—on, on, they press;
Come, come, we must not lag;
Squeeze through the door—the struggle's o'er,
My own—my carpet-bag!

My carpet-bag—my beautiful!
The box-seat we have won;
Twelve stalwart forms to gain it strove,
But we have not been done.
From underneath the hindmost seat
This arm thy form did drag,
And bore thee bravely to the buss,
My own—my carpet-bag!

Let others of portmanteaus boast,
And hair-trunks leather'd o'er,
They but enrage the struggling host,
By blocking up the door.
I better love thy yielding form,
Which ne'er too full was known,
With thee again the buss I'll storm,
My carpet-bag—my own.

CON. PICKED UP IN THE TRAIN.

Q. What was Joan of Arc made of?
A. "Maid" or Orleans.
N.B. Better adapted for the ear than the eye.

IMPRESSIONS OF TRAVEL.

Formed during a ten minutes' journey through London, by a stranger arriving by the Blackwall, and departing directly by the Dover Line.

The principal productions of London are chimney-pots and third-pair-back bed-rooms.

The approach to this great city is not imposing. For some time ships and houses are so confused that the Indians seem to have got into the gardens, behind the dwellings, during one of the high tides we read of, and there left. I noticed a similar phenomenon from the river, before I landed, where, at times, I appeared to see large steamers going along the fields. This optical delusion, so a gentleman told me, was owing to the windings of the river.

The poorer inhabitants of London all live underground, so that the roofs of their houses barely reach to the level of the rail; and you see traffic in subterranean streets, far below you. Hence, these are generally called low neighbourhoods, and are frequently flooded by the high tides. These do some damage, which is usually covered by the quantity of eels and flounders left in the beds upon the falling of the waters. The loss of life is small, as the beds are all waterproof; and warning is generally given by the nose of the sleeper grating against the ceiling as he is floated up. I am told that many inhabitants of the more patrician districts find the difficulty of keeping their heads above water, far greater than in these poor ones. I had an opportunity, at Blackwall, of seeing whitebait. It is a curious delicacy, made of light paste pinched into the form of a fish, and fried in lard. Sometimes minnows are added in small proportions. Its chief use is to provoke the eating of brown bread and butter, and drinking of punch.



GRAND CONTEST OF THE OMNIBUS AGAINST ALL ENGLAND.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

ASSEMBLAGE OF THE GROUPS.

The substantial Railway Committee business of the Session was commenced on Monday, the Committees or Railway Groups having then assembled.

The appearance of the avenues leading to the Committee Rooms was varied by the presence of numerous barristers, with their gowns, wigs, and briefs, hurrying to and fro; and the wretchedly small Committee Rooms proved quite inadequate to accommodate the crowds that were striving to squeeze into them. Of the three groups, one consists of eight competing railways in Kent; another of the railways through Sussex and Kent; and the third of railways for the south-western district of Scotland.

The most important classification of lines is comprised in the Kentish and South-Eastern Group, where the contest is to be renewed between the South-Eastern and North Kent. In this Group, the preamble of the bill of the Brighton, Lewes, and Hastings Deviations, and Eastbourne, &c., Branches Railway, was declared to have been proved.

In Group 14, Mr. Daniel O'Connell presided as chairman; for, though exempt, as an "aged member," from serving on committees, he had no wish to accept that privilege of age. His appearance when presiding was generally very sedate, and his actions and words remarkably deliberate; nor could an ordinary observer be able to discover in the person of the grave, aged-looking man before him, the burly agitator of the Dublin Corn Exchange and of the Covent-Garden Anti-Corn-law League.

On Tuesday, two of the Committees on Railway Groups were accommodated in the Chancery Courts, and the business proceeded with more comfort. In the North Kent Railway not much progress was made, beyond stating the case and the examination of a few witnesses, and considerable time was wasted by their examination and cross-examination on points that had been stated by the Committee not to be material. In the Group over which Mr. O'Connell presides (15), there was much more progress made, and the preamble of the South Eastern (Tunbridge Wells to Hastings and Rye) was declared to be proved. A similar decision was given in regard to the Brighton and Chichester Railway (Steyning branch).

It being St. Patrick's Day, Mr. O'Connell appeared with an immense bunch of shamrock, resembling a good-sized cabbage, in his hat, with which he sat in the Court all day, looking most grotesque. The hon. and learned Chairman, in a very quiet way, decided very promptly against some of the propositions of counsel, at which the latter expressed themselves much dissatisfied, and one of them (Mr. Hill) spoke in a manner not over respectful to the tribunal he addressed.

In Group IX. (Glasgow District) the Committee decided that—"The preamble, so far as those portions of the scheme went, which propose to make the deviation from the original line, and the branch to Queensferry, was duly proved, but that that part of the preamble relating to the branch from the main line to Port Dundas was not proved."

The chief object of interest on Wednesday, among the Railway groups, was Group 14, the North Kent Railway, and the opposition to it on the part of the South Eastern Railway Company. The whole of the day was occupied in the examination and cross-examination of Mr. Vignoles, the engineer. One of the main points of contention between the two Companies is, which first projected the line through Canterbury to Dover.

On Thursday, in Group 15, the preamble of the London and Brighton (East Grinstead) Branch Bill was declared proved, and the several clauses of the bill were then read and passed.—The Committee adjourned till Monday.

MAGISTERIAL CHANGES.—Mr. G. P. Elliott, of the Western Circuit, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Henry, at the Lambeth Police-court, on the promotion of the latter to Bow-street, *vice* Mr. Twyford. We understand that Mr. Grove, of the Greenwich Police-court, has tendered his resignation.

WHAT WILL THE LORDS DO?—The *Chronicle* contains the following intimation of the probable course of the House of Lords in regard to the Corn-laws:—"We rejoice that recent circumstances strongly confirm the belief which we have, on various occasions, more or less confidently expressed, that the House of Lords will adopt that course which patriotism and prudence alike recommend—the course indicated at once by an enlarged view of national policy, and by that deference to an unequivocally declared public opinion which is an essential element of all rational and practical Conservatism. It is with much satisfaction that we have learned, that a meeting of Peers favourable to Protectionist principles, held a few days ago, for the purpose of organising a Parliamentary opposition to the Ministerial measure, was so thinly attended—twenty-five was, we believe, the outside number of noble Lords present—that it was judged advisable to separate without coming to any definite resolution. The obvious inference is, that, whatever may have been, or may yet be, the predilections of a considerable portion of the aristocracy in favour of agricultural protection, the Peers are increasingly disinclined, as the hour for a final decision draws near, to undertake the responsibility of rejecting or delaying a measure whose imperious necessity has forced itself on the reluctant assent of a once Protectionist Cabinet."

IMPORTERS OF CORN.—It appears from a return, on Saturday, issued by the order of the House of Commons, that, on the 12th of February, 1846, there were 617 importers of foreign grain, then in bond, in Great Britain and Ireland. The same return gives the quantities imported by each individual. The totals are as follow:—Wheat, 1,117,071 quarters, 6 bushels; barley, 8912 quarters; oats, 88,327 quarters; peas, 4805 quarters; beans, 9455 quarters; Indian corn, 13,248 quarters; wheaten flour, 703,961 quarters; and oatmeal, 668 quarters.

THE CONVICT WICKS.—We understand that no facts sufficiently favourable to the cause of the convict (now under sentence of death in Newgate, for the murder of Mr. Bostock, in Drury-lane) have transpired, which could induce the proper authorities to recommend the Crown to remit the capital punishment, and, therefore, if nothing intervene within the next fortnight, the wretched youth will undergo the last sentence of the law on Monday, the 30th instant.

FIRE AT A COTTON FACTORY AT LEICESTER.—A fire broke out on Saturday night at the extensive factory belonging to Messrs Harris and Hemel, cotton and India-rubber web manufacturers, Leicester. In the course of a few minutes the fire obtained such an ascendancy that the flames burst out in a large body from the different windows, and shortly afterwards extended to the second, third, and fourth storeys of the building, each of which contained a large quantity of cotton in a raw state, bobbins and spindles for winding, webbing, &c. In one room there were several bales of goods, packed ready for exportation, to the value of £3000, but by the exertions of the police, firemen, and others, a great portion of them, as well as the stock, was saved; nevertheless, from the combustible nature of the articles, the flames spread so rapidly that the whole of the building, extending to a frontage of between 300 and 400 feet, was completely gutted. The damage is estimated at a rough calculation at between £4000 and £5000. The property is insured to the amount of £15,000; but still from the stoppage of the works, and the consequent inability of the firm to complete a number of orders they have on hand, they will be very severe losers.